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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 235 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Entry Into Sudetenland Begins

Legacy Of Munich Betrayal

Prague Appeal To British & French Conscience

SACRIFICED ALL AT ALTAR OF DEMOCRACY & PEACE

PRAGUE, October 1.

"WE BEQUEATH OUR SORROW TO THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PEOPLES, STATES THE CONCLUDING PHRASE OF A DRAMATIC TELEGRAM ADDRESSED BY THE PRESIDENTS OF THE CZECH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE SENATE TO THE SPEAKER OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The telegram refers to the Czech Government's sacrifice for peace in Europe, criticises bitterly the application of the principle of secession of territory and various other details of the Munich Agreement and appeals to the noble spirits of Europe and the world to recognise Czechoslovakia's position and understand the moral revolution which has been caused by the punishment of a nation which wanted nothing more than fulfilment of its obligations.

FAITH IN DEMOCRACY.

The telegram "appeals to the conscience of the French and British Parliaments that the time is so painful for the Czech nation after the conference at Munich where a decision has been made about us without us in a manner unparalleled in history. Our hearts urge us to unburden our feelings to the representatives of French and British peoples."

The telegram describes how Czechoslovakia has put faith in the noble ideals of democracy, justice, honour and peace among the nations.

"For those ideals we have sacrificed much spiritually and morally."

The telegram refers to the attempts to reach a just solution of a Nationalist problem and acceptance of the Anglo-French proposals.

ANGLO-FRENCH PLAN.

Referring to the acceptance of the Anglo-French plan the telegram states.

"We had supposed that the application of the principles of secession of territory would be carried out so that it would be tolerable, over a certain period of time. In particular, we had supposed that the vital interests of economic transport and livelihood would be properly respected. But we were all the more unpleasantly affected when the Munich Conference paid no attention to the promises given us in regard to the defence of our vital interests, especially our most important communications supplies and the most essential raw materials. Instead of this the territory has to be transferred within a few days and there has been no final settlement of the question of compensation for the state property or the interests of thousands and thousands of people. The question of minorities has been left in complete obscurity. This is a painful fact which leaves an ineffaceable scar on our hearts.

CZECH HOSTAGES MUST BE RELEASED.

The Czech Government further calls the attention of Britain to the fact that the Munich Agreement insists on almost immediate release of all Sudeten German political prisoners, but does not mention the Czech Customs officers and other civil servants who have been kidnapped and taken to Germany or the Czech citizens who have been arrested in Germany and are held as hostages.—Reuter.

FOR FRANCO-GERMAN PACT

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

It is understood that the Government have offered to France to arrange a Franco-German [illegible] to that effect.

cluded between Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain.

It is hoped that the offer will be accepted within a few days.

A report circulated in well-informed circles states that negotiations are likely between the British had foreign statesman aboard a yacht in the Mediterranean concerning the Spanish war.

It is likely that Herr Hitler will make a short visit to the Sudetenland in the near future.

It is learned that the German military authorities have given the strictest instructions that Sudetenland be occupied by the troops in such a manner that the likelihood of incidents may be reduced to the minimum.—Reuter.

PROFOUND RELIEF FOR FRANCO

HENDAYE, Oct. 1.

Few countries are more profoundly relieved at the peaceful turn of events than Franco's Spain where it has been realised that European conflagration would completely upset the course of the civil war, which is regarded by "Nationalists" as virtually won.

Newspapers regard the Munich Agreement as pointing towards the liquidation of spheres of Communist influence in the Western Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, it is expected, in accordance with the present arrangements the so-called Twenty-third of March Division will be returning to Italy shortly. One Italian division will henceforth be active on the Spanish soil. Twenty-third March division fought in advance along the Ebro this spring, then had a spell of hard work on the Teruel-Sagunto road and last week, went into action again probably for the last time in Spain.

The European situation combined with a spell of favourable weather kept the civil war in a state of suspended animation in the past week.—Reuter.

IN FIRST ZONE OF SUDETEN TERRITORY

Occupation Like An Actual Campaign

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Fifteen-hundred men of the Fifty-seventh West Phalia Regiment and Auxiliary services, who occupied the First Zone of Sudeten territory yesterday afternoon, spent the evening singing. They are being feted by the Sudeten Germans at the local inns where the countryfolk gathered to celebrate the end of the aweful tension of the last few days.

The occupation is being conducted with all details of an actual campaign. The Germans have sent advance scouts to ascertain whether there are any Czech troops ahead with whom they might make awkward contact to-night. The advancing German troops of whom only a small section could be billeted in the sparsely inhabited Bohemian

(Continued on Page 7 Col 5).

Nazi Troops Cross Frontier

At Vogelwald Where Hitler's Parents Were Buried

LINZ, Oct. 1.

Reuter's special correspondent watched the first German troops enter Sudetenland at the little village of Vogelwald.

Companies of Sudeten free corps rested in the fields nearby, their shabby sometimes ragged civilian clothing, contrasting with the smart allure of the German Regulars as they were reviewed by the divisional commander, while the villagers on both sides of the frontier cheered and saluted.

Then began the Frontier march. Inhabitants raised the barriers as troops, lines of artillery limber mounted with anti-aircraft guns and searchlights and all panoply of composite army rumbled by. Rigid efficiency was relieved here and there by a limber with a flower-decked bonnet. The despatch riders wound their way through the traffic With almost military precision, buildings on the Sudeten side of the frontier suddenly became alive with Swastikas as the German troops (who included former Austrian troops) moved past in the hilly and thinly populated countryside interspersed with pinewoods and little fields cultivated by small holders. The advanced guards speedily reached the northern limit of the zone along the line running through Friedberg.

Several thousand other troops are still quartered in villages near by and are expected to move forward to-night.

Near the Vogelwald cemetery in which Herr Hitler's parents are buried and for this reason it is thought the march over this spot was timed a few seconds earlier than elsewhere.—Reuter.

HITLER TO DRIVE INTO EGERLAND

ASCH, Oct. 2.

It is announced that Herr Hitler will drive into Egerland as soon as the German troops enter to-morrow.—Reuter

THANKSGIVING FOR PEACE

People Overcrowd British Churches

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Thanksgiving for peace were offered in packed churches throughout the country to-day. The Westminster Abbey was more crowded than for any service since the Coronation. Hundreds stood on the aisles throughout the service.

The Dean, in the course of his sermon, expressed gratitude to the Prime Minister and said: "Under God, we owe the reprieve to him."

Hundreds formed a queue for an hour before the City Temple and an overflow service was held in the adjoining hall.

Czechoslovakia has been diminished in area to-day, as the Polish and German troops have occupied the territories allotted to them.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER CLAIM FOR 'SELF-DETERMINATION'

Hungarian Minorities Also In The Running!

PRAGUE, Oct. 2.

A Hungarian note has been received claiming self-determination for Hungarian minorities couched in firm but friendly language. It is expected that the Czechoslovakia Government will reply to-day.—Reuter.

POLISH TROOPS MARCH INTO TESCHEN

WARSAW, Oct. 2.

Polish troops marched into Teschen at 2 p.m.

Polish troops after an address by M. Smigly Rydz began to enter Teschen area at 2 p.m. infantry preceded the cyclists, and were followed by machine-gunners but no bands nor artillery. Aeroplanes circled overhead, and civil authorities accompanied the troops, which were headed by M. Grazynski, Governor of Silesia.—20-YEAR OLD DISPUTE OVER.

Warsaw.—With the entry of Polish troops into Teschen the Polish press declares that Poland's 20-year old dispute with Czechoslovakia has ended.

"The Gazeta Polska" expresses sympathy for the Czechs and says: "We wish to live in friendship with them in future and offer them our hand in spirit of equality.—Reuter's Special.

CHAMBERLAIN ON ANGLO-GERMAN DECLARATION

LONDON, Oct. 2.

It is learned that Mr. Chamberlain sent yesterday a message to M. Daladier expressing his grateful appreciation of his loyal and helpful co-operation throughout the recent days of anxiety and admiration for his courage and dignity, when M. Daladier represented his great country. He says that the Anglo-German declaration has agreed that their respective peoples are united in their desire of peace and friendly consultation in all differences that may arise.

"Closely united as are the hearts of our peoples, I know that these sentiments are true of your country no less than of our own. I look forward to renewed continuous co-operation with you in further efforts for the consolidation of European peace, through an extension of the goodwill and confidence, which so happily inspires the relations between our two countries."—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL WELCOME TO FUEHRER IN EGERLAND

ASCH:—It is expected that Herr Henlein will officially welcome Herr Hitler to Egerland, to-morrow, and the two leaders will greet each other at Wildenau, a spot which less than a month ago marked the German-Czech frontier. The Czechs are in full evacuation of the territory between Eger and Carlsbad, and the Egerlanders are busy decorating the city with Nazi banners and green Foliage. Crowds in the historic old markets square heard to German brassband play patriotic Anthems. The scene on the square was broadcast throughout Germany.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S DEMAND FOR COLONIES

Berlin Press Hint To 'Britain's Sense Of Honour'

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

The press has already begun to mention Germany's demand for colonies.

"Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says: "If to a strong and mighty nation of 30 millions living in a restricted area, the thought is almost unbearable that their colonial mission has been denied by a verdict of force, then Britain's sense of honour certainly will understand this."

The paper adds: "The ring around Germany will have to be broken and a policy of good neighbourliness will have to become the guiding principle of Prague.—Reuter.

GOD SPARED US HORRORS OF WAR

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The King, in a message to the nation from Buckingham Palace, says:—"The time of anxiety is past, and we have been able to-day to offer our thanks to the Almighty for His Mercy, in sparing us the horrors of a war. I would like now to thank the men and women of the country for their calm resolve during these critical days and for the readiness with which they responded to the different calls made upon them. After the magnificent efforts of the Prime Minister in the cause of peace, it is my fervent hope that a new era of friendship and prosperity may be dawning among the peoples of the world.—Reuter.

Record Session Of Congress Cabinet Concludes

Decision On Behari-Bengali Controversy Deferred

Rajendra Babu's Recommendation On Rules Relating To Domicile, &c.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

After a record session of eleven days during which 20 sittings were held, and many important subjects discussed, the Congress Working Committee concluded its Delhi session at 10 p.m. to-day, after passing a resolution expelling Dr. Khare from the Congress for two years.

BEHARI-BENGALI CONTROVERSY.

The Committee also considered Babu Rajendra Prasad's report on the Behari-Bengali controversy. No resolution was however passed as the Committee desired to further consider the report.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad has held in his report that section 295 of the Government of India Act, 1935 did not prohibit the Provincial Government from giving preference, with regard to the appointment, to Beharis as against Non-Beharis. He (Babu Rajendra Prasad) has, however, recommended that the rules relating to domicile and other procedure connected with the enforcement of that should not be enforced.

DEPARTURE FROM DELHI

Practically all members are leaving for their respective stations, to-morrow morning. Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya left to-night, while Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Shankarrao Deo are leaving for Bombay, to-morrow morning. The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Kripalani Congress Secretary, will leave day after to-morrow, after the completion of the Industries Ministers' conference.

India Must Follow Russia

INDUSTRIALISATION MUST BE SPEEDED UP

Science & Scientists Must Be Pressed Into Service

SUBHAS BOSE AT INDUSTRIES MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The proceedings of the Industries Ministers' conference commenced with a fairly long speech by the Chairman, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is understood to have stressed the need for rapid industrialisation for India. He referred to existing differences of opinion among Congressmen on this question, and gave it as his personal opinion that the problem of national reconstruction could not be satisfactorily tackled by concentrating on the development of cottage industries alone, but that well-planned steps should also be taken in the direction of rapid industrialisation. In this connection he is reported to have suggested steps for being taken in India on the lines of Soviet Russia.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, opened this morning the Conference of the Industries Ministers' from the seven Congress provinces.

The object of the Conference is to study the industrial possibilities of the various provinces and utilise the existing ones for the improvement of the country and develop new ones.

Among those present were Mr. V. V. Giri (Madras) Dr. Katju (United Provinces), Mr. Kanunga (Orissa), Dr. Syed Mahmud (Bihar), Mr. L. M. Patil (Bombay), all ministers of the Industries. The other two Ministers from the Central Provinces and Northwest Frontier Province are expected to join.

Besides the Industries Ministers there were present Sir M. Visweswarayya, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Mr. G. D. Birla, Lala Shankerlal and a few others

The proceedings of the Conference opened with an address by the Congress President and was followed up by reading of memoranda by various Ministers' making suggestions.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

Declaring open the Industries Ministers' Conference, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose emphasised that Congressmen to-day had not only to strive for liberty but had also to devote a portion of their thought and energy to problems of national reconstruction, considering that they were within sight of power and that Swaraj was no longer a dream to be realised in the distant future.

National reconstruction, said the Congress President, would be possible only with the aid of science and scientists. There was at present a lot of loose talk about schemes for bringing about industrial recovery in the country but to his mind the principal problem that they had to face was no industrial recovery but industrialisation.

India was still in a pre-industrial stage of evolution, continued Mr. Bose and no industrial advancement was possible until they passed through the throes of an industrial revolution. If industrial revolution was an evil it was a necessary evil. They could only try their best to mitigate the ills that had attended its advent in other countries. Furthermore, they had to determine whether this revolution would be a comparatively gradual one as in Great Britain, or a forced and speeded march as in Soviet Russia.

MUST FOLLOW RUSSIA.

"I am afraid," said the President after a pause, "that it has to be a forced march in this country. In the world as it is constituted to-day, a community which resists industrialisation has little chance of surviving international competition."

Summarising the principles of [illegible]

made the following observations.

(1) Though from the industrial point of view the world was one unit they should, nevertheless, aim at national autocracy, especially in the field of their principal needs and requirements.

(2) They should adopt a policy aiming at the growth and development of mother industries such as power supply, metal production, machine and tools manufacture, manufacture of essential chemicals, transport and communication, industries etc.

(3) They should also tackle the problem of technical education and research. Students should be sent abroad for training with a clear and definite plan so that as soon as they return home they may proceed straight to build up new industries.

(4) There should be a permanent national research council and

(5) as a preliminary step towards national planning, there should be an economic survey of the present industrial position with a view to securing the necessary data for the national planning commission.

PROBLEMS FOR CONFERENCE.

Detailing the problems the Conference had to consider, the President gave the following points.

(1) Arrangement for a proper economic survey of each Province

(2) Co-ordination between cottage industries and large scale industries with a view to preventing overlapping.

(3) The advisability of having a regional distribution of industries.

(4) Rules regarding technical training in India and abroad for Indian students.

(5) Provision for technical research and

(6) the advisability of appointing a committee of experts to give further advice on the problems of industrialisation.

In conclusion the President expressed the ardent hope that "through your help and co-operation this Conference may prove to be a success and may afford a powerful impetus to the industrial regeneration of our poor and exploited country."

ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY.

The Conference adjourned at 5-30 p.m. to meet again at 8 a.m. to-morrow when it is expected, the Conference will appoint a committee to work out schemes for industrialisation.

To-day's session was mainly in the nature of exploration and therefore, the Ministers and others, who participated in the Conference expressed their views on the question of improving the existing industries in the country and developing new ones.

Among those who spoke to-day were Mr. V. V. Giri, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. L. M. Patil, Dr. Katju, Mr. M. Kanunga, Mr. G. D. Birla and Sir M. Visweswarayya.

All the speakers are understood to have emphasised the need for

(Continued on page 7 Col 3).

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for LADIES and CHILDREN
FRIDAY: 1-30 P.M.
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with PRABHAT'S
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and HIS MERRY LADS!
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FOR LADIES

Madras Letter

NO REGULATED MARKET FOR TOBACCO

Statistics Reveal Sad Story

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Owing to the introduction of scientific methods of curing and redrying, tobacco cultivation in Guntur is on the increase during the past months. Indigenous varieties have been discarded in fabour of virginia leaf for which London is the chief market. Grading and packing have also attained a high standard. These developments in the ordinary course should have led to a considerable expansion in the sale of Indian tobacco in London. But, unfortunately, statistics reveal a sad story and Indian tobacco has been steadily losing ground in the London market. The main cause for this decrease is the complete lack of organisation in the marketing of tobacco in London. It is a pity that while cotton seeds, oils and metals have what may be termed "Regulated markets" and commodities like rubber, tea and coffee are disposed off at "auction sales" where everything is open and aboveboard., there is no regulated market or auction for the sale of tobacco. It is a well known axiom that overproduction unless controlled by the State would lead to a heavy fall in the price of tobacco and ruin the agriculturists who were already economically depressed. While there is a slight increase in the imports of Indian tobacco into London, there is a steady decrease in consumption of such tobacco in comparison with other varieties, Empire and foreign.

HITCHCOCK MEMORIAL MUST GO

The Hitchcock Memorial erected in honour of Mr. R. Hitchcock, a special police officer in Malabar, who was killed during the Moplah rebellion in 1921 and which stands on the trunk road from Calicut to Malappuram in Malabar district is another eyesore like the Neill Statue in the Mount Road, Madras which it might be remembered was recently removed from public sight by the Madras Ministry. There is a growing agitation for the removal of the memorial on the ground that it wounded the feelings of certain section of the Mopiah community in the district. A resolution was passed at a public meeting of Moplahs recently to resort to Satyagraha from 18th November next. if the Government did not remove the memorial by that time. A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for the campaign.

A JUDICIAL DECISION.

A recent judgment of the Subordinate Judge of Kumbakonam declaring that the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act did not apply to debts under promissory notes has raised some doubts about the validity of certain provisions of the Act. "Considering the relevant Sections of the Government of India Act 1935 together with the legislation in respect of promissory notes and bills of exchange, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, it seems to me that the promissory note is a subject matter which is outside the province of the legislative powers of the Provincial legislatures and therefore, we do not find any mention of promissory notes, while we find the the word "debt" alone in the Act IV of 1938 (the Debt Relief Act). The question is whether debt coming within the definition of the Act will cover a debt under a promissory note or any negotiable instruments; and upon this point, there can be no doubt that all debts affected by the provisions of the Act IV of 1938 cannot comprise the debt due under a promissory note. These obsevations were made by Mr. M. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Subordinate Judge, Kumbakonam in the course of a judgment he delivered in a small-cause suit last week, wherein the plaintiff, who had filed a suit for recovery of a certain amount on a promissory note contended in reply to the plea raised by the defendant that he was entitled to the benefits of the debt Relief Act.

ENGLISH TO CONTINUE

Considering the decision of many local boards and municipalities in the Province that the proceedings of their meetings should be in the vernacular, namely, Tamil, The Government have now stated that they could not alter the rules and conventions that govern the correspondence between local boards or between municipal councils and the Government. The local Government have now ordered that the correspondence between local bodies, officials and Government and other important correspondence, should be only in English. The municipal Councils might record the proceedings of the meetings in the vernacular of the district, if they chose to do so, but steps would be taken to have a true translation of all the resolution and proceedings in English, side by side with the vernacular contents of the Minute Book.

The Government of Mysore will introduce at the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly a bill for the control of cotton marketing in the State.

KHER TO TOUR IN PANCHMAHALS

District Congress Committee Considers Arrangements

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee, it was decided to arrange the tour of Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay Government in November and the Presidents of the Taluqa Congress Committees would fix the programme in collaboration with the office-bearers of the District Congress Committee. By another resolution the original resolution of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee of taking disciplinary action against Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya was filed.

Gandhi Week is being celebrated in Dohad and a successful Garba programme was carried out yesterday

LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED

Information has been received from Gandevi, Baroda State, that Mr. Nanu Desai, Mr. Idla Seth and other Labour leaders have been sentenced to five and a half months of imprisonment for being members of a unlawful assembly

It is understood that efforts are made by Gujarat Congress socialists to lodge an appeal in the Superior Court and legal help has been obtained for the purpose.

There was no rain for the last one month, and the agriculturists are greatly distressed. Except maize crop, the rest of the crop has perished including sessamum seeds, paddy and groundnuts.

NAME IN SHAHNAMEH EPISODE

Lecture On Iranian Odyssey

These are some of the extracts from the lecture delivered by Sir Jehangir C. Koyajee on "An Iranian Odyssey".

In the Shahnameh of Firdausi there is a chapter about Gushtasp who, in his youth, migrated to Rum (Asia Minor) worked there as a blacksmith for a time and posed as a horse-trainer. Ultimately he returned to Iran having married a princess in Asia Minor. The thesis of the lecture was that this episode was but a type of the migrations of Iranians from the north-west Steppes of Iran—migrations which spread the use of the horse in western countries and which introduced the Iran Age in Iran. Authorities like Professors Morgan and Myres have spoken of such migrations in prehistoric times.

Another important suggestion put forward by the lecturer as well worthy of examination by experts on Hittite history and civilization was the presence of some apparently Hittite names in the episode of Gushtasp. Thus his friend and host in Rum bore the name of Hishoo; and we know of "Hishuwa" or "Ishuwa" as the district with a Mitannian population (closely allied to Iranians) lying on the way from the Hittite land towards Persia.

It is of course at present difficult to explain how these names—some of them are titles of distinction others the names of deities, others again placenames—have survived in the Shahnameh episode. It is only suggested that there is a good case for further inquiry by experts on Hittite topics to whom the matter will be referred.

Dewas Maharajah In Cairo

(From Our Own Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Their Highness the Maharani and the Maharaja of Dewas were granted an audience with His Majesty King Farouk at Boulkali Palace and accorded a warm reception by the Egyptian authorities. Their Highnesses paid a visit to the Alazhar University and were received by the Rector and the higher staff of the Alazhar, and a tea party was given in their honour. Their Highnesses also visited the Pyramids, the Egyptian musuem, the famous Hassan mosque the, Egyptian Library and other ancient places in Cairo. Port Said and Alexandria

"MOST ERUDITE YET MODEST GENTLEMAN"

Sardesai's Historical Survey Of India Eulogised

Glowing tributes were paid to the memorable historical work of study and compilation of Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai (75), at a meeting organised by the Sardesai Memorial Committee at the St. Xavier's College Hall, Bombay, on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Justice M. R. Jayakar presided.

Mr. D. V. Jadhav, on behalf of the Committee, welcoming the guests, said that Rao Bahadur Sardesai spent 50 years in historical survey of India in general and that of Maratha in particular.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayakar observed that the august person was now living in an unostentatious shanty in Baroda which he once visited and where he saw 9 volumes which took the author nearly three decades to complete and which he showed to the speaker, when he was still an ignoramus regarding the knowledge and greatness of the works.

"ASHRAM" SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayakar further thought that Rao Bahadur Desai had achieved which most of the politicians and others had failed to achieve, namely, the establishment of a school of thought and criticism—a school described as "Ashram", housed in ideal rustic surroundings. More than that, he had paved the way for his pupils like the old "ante-vasees"—seekers after truth who went after their "guru."

The speaker observed that the 45 volumes of Rao Bahadur Sardesai displayed a unique sense of accuracy, their judgments were extremely well-balanced and that he had the courage and the candour to portrait great personalities as human beings and not as heroes.

Referring to what he termed as a "touch of romance on the records of the Peshwas," the speaker remarked that the research worker, circumscribed as he was by limitations, was able to plough through 27,000 bundles, the quintessence of which was contained in the volumes.

MOST ERUDITE.

In short he could only describe the author as the "most erudite scholar without having lost the modesty of a gentleman."

With these remarks, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayakar presented Rao Bahadur Sardesai two commemoration volumes.

Sir Jadhunath Sircar observed that he was speaking on behalf of the very large members of research workers outside this Province, who had benefited by Rao Bahadur Sardesai's works. Mr. Sardesai placed his research at the service of advanced workers.

Rao Bahadur Sardesai replying said that he had done nothing except following a pursuit that pleased him He believed in self-efacement and in leaving his work for posterity to judge.

After other speakers spoke in praise of the great work, the function terminated.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

a. m.

8-0 records.

p. m.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements 1-5 Music 2-0 Sarangi and Violin 2-10 At Altar of Almighty 2-30 Gujarati book review By S P Raval 2-45 Emotion and Expression 2-55 Sangitbhasker Vasant Amrit, 5-30 Contrary to Convention: 5-35 Rajarambuwa Paradkar 6-0 Three Tarangs 6-10 Kusum C Shroff and Sisters 6-25 Gat Tora on Tabla 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Rescue Homes in Bombay talk in Gujarati by Taraben M Premchand 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Rajaram Paradkar 8-20 musical composition by Bombay Orchestra 8-30 Sangit Bhasker Vasant Amrit 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 "Gas masks alyawar" farce in Marathi by B V Nadkarni 9-30 News 9-45 Ignoramaswamy and Solomon 10-0 Sebastian Vaz and his Orchestra 10-30 Symphony Night 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. to 9-0 a. m. and 1-0 p. m. as in Bombay I.

61 metres (4.905 kc/s)

p. m.

5-30 as in Bombay I 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

a. m.

7-0 Music 7-10 Morning Moods 7-25 Shirinbai 7-45 Dhani Ram 8-5 Vina Recital 8-15 Ghazals and Dadras 8-40 News In English 8-50 In Hindustani.

12-0 noon Variety

p. m.

1-0 Programme from Jullunder 2-0 School Broadcast 2-15 Musical Interlude 2-20 History 6-0 News English 6-5 In Hindustani 6-10 Naghma-i-Raqs 6-20 Eman Mood 6-30 Interpretation of Siri Rag 6-40 Light Songs 7-0 For Villagers Only 7-30 Vocal Concert 8-15 Dusehra talk in Hindustani by D N Shastry 8-30 Ramchandra Banbas 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Light Music 10-0 Folk-Tales of India By Mrs J M Raju 10-15 From Light to Classical 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. as in Delhi I.

60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)

p. m.

6-0 as in Delhi I 6-10 Film Songs 6-25 Light Music 6-45 Thumri and Ghazal 7-0 Classical Interlude 7-20 Sarod Solo 7-30 Bhajans 9-45 Orchestral Concert 10-0 to 10-15 as in Delhi I 10-15 Orchestral Concert (contd.) 10-55 News.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

V U C 370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

p. m.

12-30 Orchestral and Vocal Programme 1-15 Market Rates 1-17 Orchestral and Vocal Programme (contd) 1-30 Weather B for Ocean Commercial News (Bengali) 1-35 Records 5-0 For Countryside 6-0 Robin Bose 6-15 Kunjalal Singha 6-35 Basanti Das Gupta 6-50 Atma-Hatya 7-20 Abdul Aziz Khan 7-45 Fullanalini 8-0 Commercial News 8-5 Is Woman the Weaker Vessel? 8-20 Mrinal Kanti Ghose 8-30 News Weather (Bengali) 8-45 News 9-0 Local News (Bengali) 9-5 K C Ghose 9-20 Swing Session 9-45 Ted Frangopoulo.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9.530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p. m. as in Calcutta I.

61.47 metres (4.880 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-20 p. m. as in Calcutta I 9-20 Mrinal Kanti Ghose 9-40 Fullanalini 9-55 Bidai Bandana 10-0 to 10-30 as in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

V C M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

p. m.

2-0 Broadcast for High Schools 2-5 Science in Service of Man 2-20 Music 5-0 Kattai Vandi opera in Tamil 5-50 Orchestra 6-0 Shrimati Lakshmiratnammal: vocal 7-15 Co-operation for Nation talk in Tamil 7-30 G N Balasubrahmanyam: Vocal 9-0 News Weather 9-15 Indian Music for Uninitiated talk by Prof. P Sambamurti 9-30 Minakal Subramaniyam: Vocal 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4.950) kc/s)

2-0 p. m. to 2-30 p. m. as in Madras I

5-0 p. m. to 7-30 p. m. as in Madras I 7-30 Instrumental Variety 8-0 to 9-30 as in Madras 1)

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

a. m.

9-30 Announcements 10-0 Educational Broadcast Hamd 10-5 Geography in Everyday Life talk in Pashto 10-15 Kiun Rab da Nam Bnulaya 10-20 Geography in Every Life talk in Hindustani 10-30 programme for women 10-35 Ishrat Jahan Ara; Naatia geet 10-40 Child Education A talk in Hindustani 10-50 G A Khan Gwaliori.

p. m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Ishrat Jahan Ara: Light Songs 6-0 G A Khan Gwaliori 6-20 Khyber Orchestra: Dadra 6-30 Sabrunnisa Begam 6-55 hour with villagers 7-45. Prose and Poetry 8-0 Ishrat Jahan Ara 8-20 G A Khan Gwaliori 8-30 Gila-i-Sitam 8-45 Caravan 8-55 Sabrunnisa Begam 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Katha from 'Ramayanna' 9-55 Shri Ram Chandra Ji talk in Hindustani 10-10 Ram Leela.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

p. m.

6-0 Classical Music 6-20 In Devotional Mood 6-45 Nawabbai 7-0 Live on Land talk in Hindustani 7-30 Social Institutions and Progress talk in Hindustani 7-45 Ghazals 8-0 Katha from 'Ramayana' 8-15 Hindi Geets 8-40 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi 8-55 Nawabbai 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 English 9-45 Photography talk by F M Shuja 10-0 B S Thakur 10-15 Pandit Hansraj Madan 10-40 Classical Music.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

p. m.

6-0 Gauhar Khan 6-25 Jameelabai of Cawnpore 6-50 Kumari Shanti Arora 7-10 Gauhar Khan 7-30 Jameelabai 7-45 Mohenjodaro talk in Hindustani 8-0 Kumari Shanti Arora 8-20 Jameelabai 8-45 Next Week's Programmes 8-50 Gauhar Khan 9-5 Kumari Shanti Arora 9-15 News and Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Jameelabai 10-0 "Readings from 'Ramayana' 10-10 Lucknow Artists 10-20 To-day's Festival talk in Hindustani 10-30 Lanka Dahan 10-50 Poems in Praise of Shri Rama Chandraji.

B B C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m (17.79 Mc/s) GSG (to 9-30 p. m.) 16.86 m (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 19.82 m (15.14 Mc/s).

p. m.

7-30 BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra 8-30 Topical Gazette 9-0 Horace Finch 9-30 News 9-50 Melody and Song 10-0 Matinee 10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programme GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s).

Raj Ratna Prof. Manikrao, Founder-Director of Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda, for the public celebration of whose 61st birthday which falls on 31st Dec. 1938, an influential committee has been formed in Baroda.

U. P. FLOOD HAVOC

(From A Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, Sept. 30.

Syt. Hanumanprasad Poddar together with some other trustees of the Gita Press have returned to Gorakhpur, after a tour of inspection of the areas affected by the recent flood in eastern U. P. Although the water has subsided the condition of the villages is extremely miserable. Most of the villages are in ruins. There are hundreds of villages, in which not a single house has been left standing. The condition of cattle is pitiable. Lacs of men and women have no food to live upon and no clothes to cover their bodies. Arrangement has been made on behalf of Gita Press to make a free distribution of grains, and about 25,000 people are being daily maintained through such distribution. The press is also distributing clothes in sufficient quantities, through its various centres. All these philanthropic activities were possible through the help received by the press from friends in Bombay, Calcutta and Bankura. Some of the millowners in Bombay and Ahmedabad sent bales of cloth for free distribution to the sufferers.

"BEEDI" WORKERS ON STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent)

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail)

About 300 'Beedi' workers of Chalaudi, Karupadanna and Irinjalakuda have been on strike for the last 5 days following differences with the Beedi contractor on the ground that the reply of the contractor regarding reinstatement of the discharged workers is not satisfactory.

The workers joined in an organised procession and are parading in streets. The Labour Leaders, Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrate are carrying on negotiations with the contractor for a peaceful settlement of the strike.

Picketing by workers is also going on in certain places and it is expected more workers will join in the strike.

Insurance Representatives' Society, Bombay

A meeting of the members of the Insurance Representatives' Society was held at the office of the Society at Bharat Building on Saturday the 24th instant when Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Ayer was voted to the Chair. In the interests of Insurance business it is now an opportune time when the New Insurance Act is to come to force, to organise a Society of this type where all class of workers in the Insurance line can meet and exchange their views. In a city like Bombay where a number of head offices of Indian as well as foreign Insurance Companies are very well established, thousands of field-workers and officials should join hands and create an Insurance mentality amongst the Public by holding every month or three months meetings or conferences. Mr. Ayer also impressed upon the members to unite together and make the Society strong. Agents' rights, privileges and terms of commission and renewals payable to the agents and sub-agents were also the points of discussion.

The meeting terminated after a note of thanks to the Chair.

Prizes Won In Hindi Elocution Competition

The General Secretary, B. P. C. C. writes:—

"The Gandhi Jayanti 'Hindi Elocution Competition' for 1938 was held in the Hall of the B. P. C. C. Office Building on Saturday evening. Pandit Siddhanath Pant, presided. The panel of judges consisted of Dr. D. R. Prem, Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh and Sjt. B. G. Joglekar.

The Competition was open only to those whose mother tongue was other than Hindustani. There were in all nine candidates in the field, of whom seven were outsiders and two were the students of the Hindi Classes conducted by the B. P. C. C. Of these entrants, six were males and the remaining three females.

The first prize, which was a Gold Medal, was won by Sjt. V. L. Koranne, and the subject on which he spoke was "Swatantra Sangramme Mahatmajika Sthan." Sjt. P. C. Valdya who was the next successful competitor was awarded the second Prize. The special Prize which was reserved for the students of the Hindi Classes of the B. P. C. C. went to Smt. Malati D. Paralkar. The subjects chosen by Sjt. Valdya and Smt. Malati Paralkar and which won them the aforesaid prizes were respectively "Indian Federation" and "Congress Aur Janata."

After the prizes were distributed, the President addressed on the importance of spreading Hindustani, the one language which was spoken by a majority of Indians and easily understood by the rest. He also narrated, his experiences gained during the propagation of this national language in the various provinces in India, especially in Southern India.

The Judges also addressed the gathering, particularly the candidates who had taken part in the competition, and pointed out the mistakes which commonly the amateurs in Hindustani language commit.

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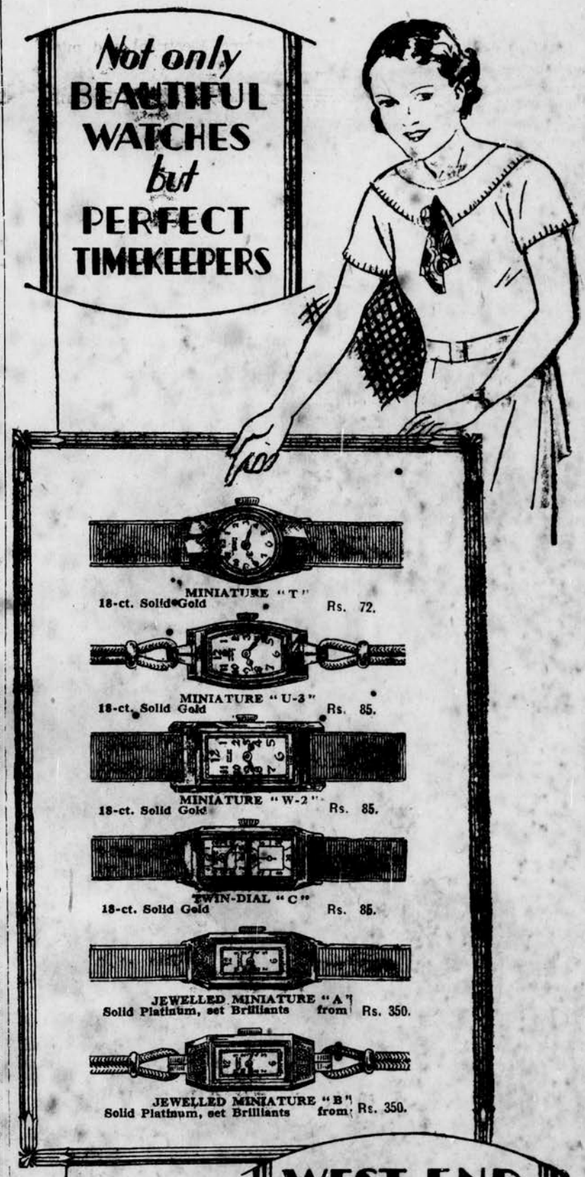
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Helping The Unemployed

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The problem of unemployment and that, too, amongst the educated in our country is a very serious one which needs immediate solution. Upto now there is no scheme, institution, or house, that has endeavoured to solve this problem. This menace has been daily growing and threatening the very roots of the fabric of society. It is a great pity that education in our country has become a burden, when an educated person fails to get his livelihood.

It is proposed to make a small beginning by finding out the avenues, for employing the educated who may be unemployed thereby fostering the dignity of labour amongst men and women.

The activities that are contemplated are:—

(1) The propagation of dietetics. Food values.

(2) Propagation of the principles of "Safety First" in health.

(a) Prevention of diseases arising from cheap, rotten grains and foods cooked from cheap rotten vegetables.

(b) Evils of vegetable ghee.

(c) The dirty system of selling milk.

(3) Organising tours, to study the culture of ancient India, by starting tourists advisory bureau, and thereby becoming helpful to foreigners visiting India. Also accumulating, and publishing literature, photographs and other materials for this propaganda.

To make a small beginning it is contemplated to start in Bombay in a prominent place a centre for propaganda for food, by preparing healthy eatables and foods, and also selling of grains at a reasonable profit, and also if possible by showing films on the preservation, and building of health, the idea being to make the proposed institution self supporting. As the work advances other activities employing the educated will at once be taken up.

Educated persons desiring to work or intending to join the institution, will please communicate their name with addresses, age, community, educational qualifications, and experience to Mr. K. Post Box No. 395, Bombay.—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

Children & Metro Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read Mr. R. K. Desai's letter in your issue of August 30. In his zeal to response the cause of Metro Cinema he has thought it wise to put the blame on innocent and inarticulate babes in arms.

From my long experience of first class up-to-date cinemas where the audience is most well-behaved and orderly I am in a position to say that the number of babes in arms accompanying their parents is very small, and they are, as a rule, very quiet, although they may at times grow a bit restive but not so much as to cause a disturbance to the neighbours or to form an "orchestra of squealing babes", as your correspondent puts it.

Mr. Desai wants us to believe that the Metro is the only cinema that provides decent seats at reasonable rates. This leads me to inquire if he has ever been to the Regal and Eros theatres, and how he has found the seats there, and if their charges are not reasonable. This attention may, however, be drawn to the fact that this is not the point at issue. My only contention is that children and babes should be admitted free, as is done by all the other cinemas, and that the Metro should be no exception.

Since Mr. Desai has elected to reprove parents for not being able to control or look after their children, it would have been much better if he had at the same time shown the way as to how to calm refractory imps once they get out of hand.

In conclusion, I would like to make it clear once for all that I am in no way against the management of the said cinema; on the contrary I am one of its admirers, but that certainly does not imply that I should not bring to their notice through the Press what I think is unsatisfactory or out of the usual and ordinary course.—Yours, etc.,

KAIKHOSROW. P. R. PATELL.
Haveri.

Municipal Commissioner's Rounds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow a small corner in your widely-read morning paper to point out what a "Municipal Commissioner's" so-called rounds in wards of this city are. Recently the writer had occasion to point out to the Commissioner, Mr. Taunton, a garbage and refuse heap in a congested residential locality brimming with red dust ash, coal dust, fish shells and providing a jolly good feast for crows, cats, kites, dogs to revel in just under the nose of a Municipal elementary school. Out of school hours the tiny tots come and play round about this dump, innocent as they are to the risk they run. The foul smells emitted therefrom are horrible. This shows that these rounds are a mere eye-wash when no action is taken since the round (17-9-38) to remove the nuisance. This is allowed to remain despite the Commissioner's alleged visits to this "beauty spot" half a dozen times and no health officer has taken the least trouble to remedy this. I point this out as only one instance of the glory of these so called "Rounds", meant to ameliorate health condition of residents and nothing tangible is done. In this very locality sometime back there were two elementary private schools which had to vacate sheer out of fear of contagion and danger to the health of the young boys and girls all under 10 prove this and other unsupportable nuisances left unredressed in its vicinity.—Yours, etc.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Khar's Candidate

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now clear that the Khar Residents' Association is putting up a candidate against the Congress candidates from Khar, though two of the members of the Executive Committee of the Association have been selected as Congress candidates and one of them is a candidate from Khar itself.

The Association has been in existence for a long time but even now its membership does not exceed 100. Whereas the total number of voters in Khar Ward is over 2000 and the total population is over 5000.

At the general meeting of the Association where the decision was taken, about 33 members attended. At the first voting, votes were equal and on a second voting, the decision was taken only by a majority of two votes.

The decision is evidently the result of a snap-vote. I understand that even proper notice of the meeting was not given. The candidate put forward got only 10 votes to support his candidature and, unfortunately, the Association has selected a person well-known for holding anti-Congress and anti-Gandhi views in airing the same in virulent language in the newspapers.

As a member of the Association I must say that it has greatly erred in the choice of its candidate and equally so in deciding to contest the election as against the Congress. It would have been better if it had refrained from opposing the Congress. As it is, I am sure, all Congress-minded persons will be compelled to vote against the Association's candidate and some members of the Association are openly working against the Association's candidate. Even the members of the executive committee are compelled to oppose their own candidate. The Association is also putting its members in a predicament by its own ill-considered decision.

I am informed that before the candidates were selected, the Local Congress Committee called the representatives of the Association to discuss the matter and at the end of a prolonged conversation, the Congress Committee informed the Association's representatives that they would be willing to meet the Executive Committee of the Residents' Association if any point required clarification. The Executive Committee of the Association, however, did not make any suggestions to the Congress committee but suddenly sprung a surprise at every one by deciding to call for nomination of candidates as soon as the names of the persons selected by the Congress became known. Evidently the Association did not think it proper to return the courtesy extended to it by the Local Congress Committee.

Under these circumstances I take this opportunity of appealing through your paper to all the residents of Khar to vote only for the Congress candidates and not weaken the Congress in its efforts to get a majority in the Bandra Municipality.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER.

Against Spirit Of Covenant Of Locarno.

MUTILATION OF SOVEREIGN STATES UNTHINKABLE

Litvinoff Denounces Move To Avoid War To-day —To Get Large-Scale Conflagration To-morrow

GENEVA, (By Mail).

To avoid a problematic war today and to get in return a certain large-scale war to-morrow as a price of satisfying the appetite of aggressors and of the mutilation of sovereign States was not in the spirit of the Covenant of the League.

This plain statement by Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, came like a breath of fresh air at Wednesday's meeting of the League Assembly.

Czechoslovakia "may decide today or to-morrow to take up arms in defence of its independence"

"The sympathies, if not of all Governments, at any rate of all the peoples represented in the Assembly, go out to the Czech people in this terrible hour of trial."

Aggression had become a method and the members who had left the League to us that new method of aggression had become stronger, thanks to the fact that their acts were allowed to reach a successful conclusion.

The Soviet delegate criticised the League of Nations, which did not fulfil the duties laid down in the Covenant.

NO CONCESSIONS

He continued: "Bound to Czechoslovakia by a pact of mutual assistance, we abstained from all advice to the Czechoslovak Government, but considered it quite inadmissible that it should be asked to make concessions to the Germans to the detriment of its interests as a State.

"When a few days before I left for Geneva the French Government for the first time inquired as to our attitude in the event of an attack on Czechoslovakia, I gave, in the name of my Government, the following perfectly clear and unambiguous reply:—

"'We intend to fulfil our obligations under the Pact, and together with France to afford assistance to Czechoslovakia by the ways open to us. Our War Department is ready immediately to participate in a conference with representatives of the French and Czechoslovak War Departments, in order to discuss the measures appropriate to the moment.

"Independently of this, we should consider it desirable that the question be raised at the League of Nations, if only as stated under Article 11 (war or danger of war), with the object of mobilising public opinion and ascertaining the position of other States, whose passive aid might be extremely valuable.

"It was necessary, however, to exhort all nations to exert all means of avoiding an armed conflict, and we considered one such method to be an immediate consultation between the Great Powers of Europe and other interested parties in order, if possible, to decide on the term of the collective demarche.

CZECH INQUIRY

"It was only two days ago that the Czechoslovak Government addressed an inquiry to my Government asking whether the U.S.S.R. is prepared in accordance with the Soviet-Czech Pact to render Czechoslovakia immediate and effective aid if France, loyal to her obligations, will render similar assistance, to which my Government gave a clear answer in the affirmative.

"It is not our fault if no effect was given to our proposals, which I am convinced could have produced the desired results both in the interests of Czechoslovakia and in those of all Europe and of general peace.

"Unfortunately other steps were taken which have led, and which could not but lead to such a solution which is bound sooner or later to have incalculable and disastrous consequences."

SOVIET PRIDE

"To grant bonuses for sabre-rattling and recourse to arms for the solution of international problems—in other words, to reward aggressive imperialism—is not to act in the accordance with the Briand-Kellog Pact.

"The Soviet Government takes pride in the fact that it had no part in such a policy and had invariably pursued the principles of the Pacts which were approved by nearly every nation in the world.

"Nor has the Soviet Government any intention of abandoning them in the future, being convinced that in present conditions it is impossible otherwise to safeguard genuine peace and international justice."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN HISSED IN LONDON

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, was hissed last evening. Before the Premiere of "Prison Without Bars" at the London Pavilion, a news reel was shown. It included pictures of the Prime Minister in Germany, and he had no sooner appeared on the screen than hisses came from all parts of the theatre.

The hisses, according to the report of the "Star," immediately aroused counter applause, led by a handful of the distinguished guests of the evening. They included Mr. Alexander Korda, Mr. Hore Belisha and some of the Right wing Conservatives.

The Prime Minister will undoubtedly have a first-hand report of the incident, to-morrow morning, when Mr. Hore-Belisha, Minister of War, who witnessed the hissing sees the Premier along with Sir Thomas Inskip and General Gort.

Meanwhile a reporter of the "Manchester Guardian" visited prominent businessmen in the City this afternoon. He has reported to his paper that in the City there seems to be a rapidly growing revolt against the proposals about Czechoslovakia and Mr Chamberlain's diplomacy. "This is strongest in the most unlikely quarters—the die-hard City Tories", writes the reporter. The reporter was assured by a City friend that he had found on all sides great indignation about the humiliation of proposals for the dismemberment of a small and friendly State being made by a British Premier. "One well-known City authority said that for the first time in his life he would do anything, even stand as a Labour candidate, in order to protest. Another City magnate said that at a Tory City lunch club to-day (Tuesday September 20,) all the men he spoke to were of the same opinion, shocked at the proposals and denouncing the Government."

In one firm with many partners only one defended the plan. "It is too weak for England," said another City man to the "Guardian" reporter, who adds: "One may be misled in matters of hearsay opinion, but the man who gave me these points is an orthodox City man of standing who has been surprised to find so many of his own unparty way of feeling in this crisis."

Meanwhile the Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation has passed the following resolutions:

This council condemns the treachery of Neville Chamberlain in negotiating, without consultation with or the knowledge of the British people and Parliament, the disgraceful settlement of the Czechoslovakian dispute—a dispute entirely fabricated by Germany—and a settlement which proposes not only to rob this democratic country of extensive and vital portions of its territory but denies it the right to defend itself against cowardly and brutal aggression. We call upon all organisations of people strenuously to oppose this betrayal by demonstration and otherwise, and we call upon the representatives of the International Labour meeting in London to take effective steps to prevent the carrying through of this policy of surrender.

Mr. LANSBURY STATES PACIFIST CASAE.

Mr. George Lansbury, speaking in London last night as "an unrepentant, determined opponent of all war", commented on Mr. Chamberlain's "courageous meeting" with Herr Hitler.

"I have a most profound respect for Dr. Benes and his colleagues in the terribly difficult plight they find themselves," he said. "We who live in Britain are at present living in safety. We dare not advise him to accept war as an alterative to the proposals now being considered. We pacifists hate persecution, tyranny, and the mailed fist whomsoever may use it. We are however, convinced that if the present crisis ended with universal war our last state will be worse than the first. Unless statemen are all mad, they will before it is too late, come together and find a way out.

STUDENTS GO TO DOWNING CENTRE.

With placards bearing the words "For peace, stop Hitler", and "Stand by the Czechs", fifty members of the Universities' Labour Federation marched to Downing Street last night to deliver a letter for No. 10 expressing dismay at the betrayal of Czechoslovakia.

All India Weather

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total Since 1st June.	Difference to normal.
Agra	101	75	—	17.1	—6.7
Amraoti	84	75	—	38.5	+10.1
Akola	87	75	T	38.5	+10.5
Ahmedabad	102	81	—	19.1	—8.3
Ajmer	100	80	—	8.4	—9.9
Ahmednagar	91	70	0.7	32.8	+15.0
Amboan	101	75	—	18.8	—4.6
Allahabad	96	76	—	48.5	+14.1
Benares	94	77	—	34.6	—0.9
Bareilly	97	79	—	33.6	—4.9
BOMBAY	79	74	1.2	79.1	+12.0
Bangalore	77	64	—	27.0	+7.0
Bhopal	92	76	—	46.6	—
Baroda	96	73	1.1	33.3	—
Belgaum	83	68	0.7	34.9	—4.4
Bahawalpore	104	72	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	82	70	T	27.0	+12.3
Bellary	85	71	—	21.2	+9.7
Bhavnagar	96	75	1.1	19.7	+0.2
Chittagong	86	78	—	87.8	+12.9
Calcutta	92	79	T	27.1	—20.3
Cuttack	91	75	1.4	36.5	—8.9
Cawnpore	100	79	—	47.8	+15.5
Calicut	86	74	0.3	105.8	+17.6
Colombo	81	75	0.4	17.1	—4.6
Cheerapunji	75	68	—	457.6	+142.1
Cocanada	85	77	0.1	37.1	+14.9
Cochin	83	78	—	63.6	—10.2
Dehra Dun	89	76	—	77.7	+4.6
Delhi	101	75	—	9.3	—13.5
Dehra I. Khan	102	70	—	2.0	—3.3
Darjeeling	68	57	—	111.2	+3.1
Desa	102	74	—	19.5	—3.9
Dalhousie	—	—	—	47.0	—9.9
Fort Sandeman	104	64	—	3.8	—1.5
Gorakhpur	97	79	—	55.3	+12.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	72	—	24.4	—0.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	108	80	—	3.6	—2.5
Indore	90	74	0.1	43.4	+13.1
Jhansi	98	79	—	34.6	+1.3
Jubbulpore	92	75	—	54.1	+4.4
Jacobabad	106	69	—	11.3	—10.5
Lyallpur	101	72	—	7.1	—3.9
Karwar	83	73	0.2	100.3	—8.7
Karachi	83	74	—	4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	64	51	—	25.2	+1.3
Khandwa	93	76	—	30.9	+4.2
Lucknow	98	77	—	54.9	+20.8
Ludhiana	103	73	—	8.2	—13.8
Lahore	103	69	—	7.0	—7.8
Lyallpur	101	69	—	7.0	—7.8
Multan	106	71	—	3.0	—2.0
Mysore	78	65	T	14.4	+0.1
Madras	94	79	—	13.9	—2.1
Marmagoa	80	72	0.6	81.1	—
Malegaon	85	72	0.7	25.3	+6.8
Mussoorie	70	61	—	55.1	—15.3
Mahableshwar	66	62	6.6	264.9	+9.9
Murree	77	59	—	40.8	+4.4
Hount Abu	87	71	—	38.1	—19.5
Masulipatam	86	80	—	22.9	—1.4
Mandalay	88	73	—	15.6	—3.1
Mangalore	81	75	—	119.1	+11.8
Meerut	—	—	—	16.7	—10.5
Mercara	67	62	0.6	118.3	+14.2
Nagpur	89	76	—	51.4	+8.5
Ootacamund	60	51	0.1	25.0	—2.6
Patna	93	82	—	54.5	+12.4
Peshawar	97	67	—	3.5	—1.2
Poona	78	71	0.3	31.6	+10.9
Pachmarhi	80	70	—	74.1	+3.2
Port Blair	83	76	4.2	85.3	+17.0
Quetta	90	47	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	85	73	—	40.7	—6.3
Rawalpindi	100	64	—	33.4	+10.7
Rangoon	87	77	0.2	76.6	+1.2
Ratnagiri	80	74	0.7	128.2	+34.1
Rajkot	101	77	—	18.6	—6.1
Sialkot	100	72	—	27.9	+5.2
Srinagar	88	47	—	6.6	—1.2
Sholapur	85	71	0.3	39.2	+17.5
Shillong	77	58	—	68.1	+11.5
Simla	74	62	—	40.7	—7.0
Surat	93	77	1.1	41.9	+30.3
Salem	91	72	—	24.0	+3.2
Trichinopoly	96	76	—	12.8	+0.7
Trivandrum	83	76	T	30.3	+1.0
Vizagapatam	84	77	1.9	31.4	+9.9

T indicates rainfal of 1 to 4 Cents.

General Rain In Konkan And Bombay

POONA, Oct. 2.

A depression lies this morning over North Konkan and is of small extent. There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad and local rain in Orissa East Central Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and North Madras Coast while a few falls occurred in South Hyderabad, Malabar.

Temperatures were appreciably above normal in North-West India.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mahableshwar 7 inches; Port Blair 4; Chanda and Khandala 3; Veraval and Vizagapatam 2; Cuttack 1½; Baroda, Bhavnagar, Surat Bombay, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Calingapatam 1.—A.P.

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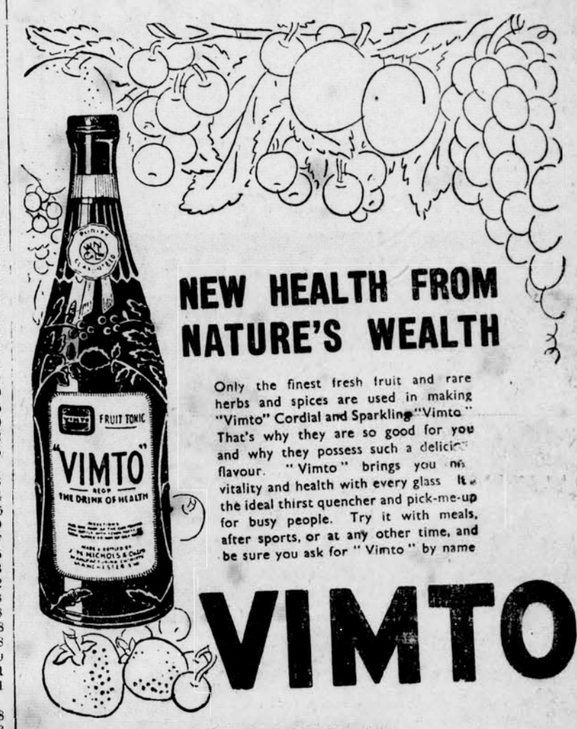

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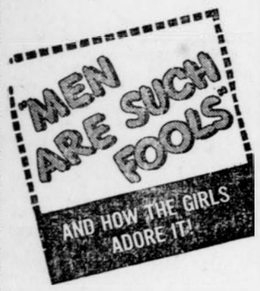

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BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 10, 1994
Muslim: Shaban 8, 1357
Parsi: Farvardin 28, 1308
Hightide: 7-27, 19?
Lowtide: 14.12
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.
Sunset: 6h. 37m.

S S "Chitral" with English mails sails at 10 a.m.

HIND SANGITOTTEJAK MANDAL.

Members of the Hind Sangitottejak Mandal are hereby informed that the anniversary concert which was to be held on Monday, the 3rd inst. at 9-30 p.m. has been postponed to Saturday the 15th October at 9-30 p.m. on account of the unavoidable absence of Bai Menakabai from Bombay.

HINDI CLASS AT DADAR.

The Hindi classes conducted by the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be re-opend to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 24th September 1938 was 451; of these 340 were males and 111 females."

SWASTIK LEAGUE'S DUSSERA.

To-day (Monday) the Dussera Day there will be a Ceremonial parade at the Gowalia Tank Maidan when W. K. Mankar, Esq., Presidency Magistrate Bombay will inspect the corps and take the salute at the March Past. Mrs. Mankar has kindly consented to distribute prizes to the successful competitors of the Five Miles Running Race.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The 30th Anniversary of the Bombay Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaon.

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE.

Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee, Kt., B.A., (Cantab) the Government Fellowship Lecturer of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute for the current year will deliver to-day (Monday) evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall of the Institute (134 136, Apollo Street, Fort) his fifth Government Fellowship Lecture on "The Zamyad Yasht and the Iranian Epic", when Mr. Sohrab J. Bulsara, M.A. will preside.

KUMBHAR KHANI CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The First Annual General Meeting of Kumbhar Khani (Budruk) Dhade No. 4-5-6-7-8 Co-operative Sanstha will be held to-day (Monday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Tendulkar English School, Opposite Byculla Station, Makwa Building, Delisle Road, Cross Lane, Byculla, under the Presidentship of Sjt. Narayanrao Balwantrao Surve.

SHIVAJI VYAYAM MANDIR'S DUSSERA.

The 10th Anniversary and the Dassera Sammelan of the Shri-Shivaji Vyayam Mandeer, Koliwadi, Phanaswadi, is proposed to be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Latthe has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, M.L.A. from Nasik will speak on the occasion

STUDENTS' MEETING AT BHIVANDI.

Our Thana Correspondent writes:

A well-attended meeting of students of Bhivandi was held in the Congress Hall, through the efforts of Mr. Bhagwat. The secretary of the Bhivandi Taluk Congress Committee. All the members of the Student Parliaments belonging to the two High Schools in the town represented their respective schools. The enthusiasm of the Muslim students was particularly notable.

Mr. T. Godiwala and P. K. Kurane the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation had come on a special organising tour and addressed the meeting. The students evinced a very keen interest in the proceedings and a union may be formed shortly.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY

In a message addressed to the Muslim Ambulance Society Dr. Clifford Manshardt, A.M., D.B., Ph.D., D.D., Director and Professor of Social Economy says:—

"I have been in close touch with the work of the Bombay Muslim Ambulance Society since its founding. The Society has been greatly handicapped because it has not had a suitable place to house its Ambulance and for Society Headquarters. In my opinion its appeal for funds for a building is well worthy of public support."

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA STAFF CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The 13th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, on the 22nd September 1938. Mr. W. T. McCallum, the Manager, of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, presided. The Annual Report and the Balance Sheet were adopted. A dividend of 3 3/4 per cent was declared. Amendments to certain Bye-laws of the Society were passed. The Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, was elected as the President of the Society and Messrs. G. N. Vaidya and D. S. Mehta as Honorary Secretary and Honorary Auditor respectively were elected for the year 1938-39. Seven members of the Managing Committee were also elected.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"God's Country and the Woman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Men Are Such Fools" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Unexpected" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"The Awful Truth" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Girl in the Taxi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Mannequin" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata" Daily at 2, 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Stolen Heaven" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Goldwyn Follies" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dhruva Kumar" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—'Mother Carey's Chickens" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

COSMOGENESIS—DIVISION OF SOULS IN THE NISTI.

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor, Cowasji Patel St. today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwalla Advocate, will give his fourth discourse on the series on "Cosmogenesis—The division of Souls in the Nisti". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Khadi Exhibition that is being conducted at Anand Bhuvan, under the auspices of the Santa Cruz District Congress Committee has been extended for two days. It will be open to-day (Monday) and also to-morrow (Tuesday) between 7 and 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

VICEREGAL LODGE COURT CIRCULAR.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dr. W. Burns and Mrs. Burns, Lieut.-Colonel W. Ross-Stewart, Sardar D. S. Angre, and Mr. L. Fielden had the honour of being invited to luncheon.

Their Excellencies attended the Final of the Public School Tennis Tournament at the Viceregal Staff Tennis Courts, and Her Excellency subsequently presented the prizes.

His Excellency the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province, Captain A. J. Dring and Mr. C. L. Sayers have left

ANTI-MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT MEETING

The Bombay Medical Profession held a meeting on 20th September, under the joint auspices of the Indian Medical Association Bombay Branch, Medical Association Bombay North and the All India Medical Licentiate's Association Bombay Branch and passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that this meeting of the Bombay Medical Profession held under the joint auspices of the Indian Medical Association Bombay Branch, Medical Association Bombay North and the All India Medical Licentiate's Association Bombay Branch condemns the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933 and strongly urges on the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly to take immediate steps to so amend the said Act as to provide therein amongst other things a more suitable arrangement for reciprocity and inclusion of the Medical Licentiates within its purview and further resolved that this meeting urges the Bombay Government to move the Central Government to effect necessary changes in the All India Medical Act as early as possible"

New Hindi Classes

The Hon. Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty writes:—

New Hindi Classes for all grades will commence at the following centres in the first week of October.

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena, Chowpatty:—Sundays:—Between 8-15 and 10-30 (a.m.) and Week Days Noon Time.
(2) Social Service League, Girgaon, Week Days; at Noon.
(3) Bhagini Samaj, Sandhurst Road, Week Days; at Noon.
(4) Kelevadi Audyogic School, Girgaon, Sundays; in the Morning.
(5) Gokhale Education School Opp. Jinnah Hall, Sundays; 9 to 10 (a.m.)
(6) Kabibai High School, Holi Chakla, Boribunder, Sundays; Morning Time.
(7) Social Service League, Damodar Hall, Parel, Week Days; at Noon.
(8) Social Service League, Dadar, Week Days; at Noon.
(9) Vanita Samaj, Dadar, Week Days; at Noon.
(10) Bhagini Samaj, Hindoo Colony, Dadar, Week Days; at Noon.
(11) Nappoo Hall, Matunga, (G. I. P.) Week Days; 8-45 to 9-45 (p.m)
(12) Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, (East) Week Days; at Noon Time, and 8-30 to 9-30 (p.m.)

Lunch To Giri Postponed

Mr. S. S. Rajan writes to say that the lunch arranged by him in honour of the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister of Industries and Labour, Madras, to-day has been postponed as Mr. Giri will be in Delhi to-day.

CONGRESS HOUSE EXHIBITION.

Specially extended for the Dasara Holidays.

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Open to-day between the hours. 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. (S.T.)

B.P.C.C.

Gandhi Jayanti Purse

The following is the further list of contributions received at the office of the B.P.C.C. for the "Gandhi Jayanti Purse:—

The amount previously acknowledged Rs. 2,617-2-0.

Through Mr. M. M. Munshi, Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Asson; as under:—Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co. Rs. 70; Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co. Rs. 70; Messrs. Bachhraj Factories Ltd. Rs. 70; Messrs. Bhavanji Laxmidas and Co. Rs. 70; Messrs. Premji Harji and Co. Rs. 70; Messrs. Chaturbhuj Jethabhai and Co. Rs. 70; Messrs. Bhaidas Cursondas and Co. Rs. 70; Messrs. Vissonji Morarji and Co. Rs. 70; Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co. Rs. 70; Miscellaneous, Rs. 19/11/0, Rs. 649,11-0.

Shri Mahajan Asson. Staff Union Rs. 105-0-0; Members of the Mill Gin Store Merchants Asson. Rs. 121-0-0; The Hindustani Native Merchants' Asson. Rs. 328-2-0; Students of the Nanavati English School Rs. 4-6-0; Students and Staff of the Batliboi's Accountecy Training Institute Rs. 22-15-6.

Through "E" (Byculla) Ward D.C.C. (1st Instament) Rs. 89-3-6 making a total of Rs. 3,937-8-0.

EXTENSION UPTO WEDNESDAY.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

"Collections for the "Jayanti Purse" opened by the B.P.C.C. to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi at his 70th Birth Anniversary will be made for a couple of days more, i.e. upto 4th inst. (inclusive) and thereafter on a convenient date, which will be duly announced, the Purse will be formally declared at a public meeting held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C.

District Congress Committees, Associations and individual Congressmen and others, to whom coupon books of 70 rupees, 70 annas and 70 pice, have been issued, are requested to return the same to the office of the B.P.C.C. together with the collections made soon after the 4th October."

Special Show "Vachan" For Bombay Harijans

BOMBAY, Sunday.

An unusual spectacle was witnessed at the Roxy Talkies this morning when Bombay Talkies' current release "Vachan" was shown to the Harijans of Bombay, by the special request of the local Congress authorities.

Special passes were issued by the local Congress Committee to Harijans and from the crowds that beseiged the theatre well in advance of the show it was apparent that those poor people who hardly get an opportunity of witnessing a cinema show had not made light of the rare occasion of entertaining themselves that morning.

The occasion was the celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's 70th birthday. In the absence of Mr. Bose, Congress President, (who was scheduled to have arrived in Bombay expressly for the celebrations but was unable to do so owing to ill-health) the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie was present and volunteers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee took charge of the house making all suitable arrangements for the Harijans.

Bombay Talkies' "Vachan" was a fit picture for an occasion as the one mentioned. Depicting as it does the sacrifices of a national hero with the express desire of fulfilling his vow which he held even more sacred than life itself, "Vachan" was an entertainment and a moral combined and the audience responded with exceptional enthusiasm to the main theme which forms a basis of the successful political career of Mahatma Gandhi.

It is significant to note that during these celebrations "Vachan" was the only Indian picture shown to Harijans by a special request of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI'S PERSONALITY

"From the barren methods of constitutionalism, it is Mahatmaji who raised the struggle for India's freedom to a higher level of mass struggle against Br. Imperialism and that is Gandhiji's greatest contribution to the nation. The programmes of Khaddar and Village Industries were of comparatively minor importance when one reviews this aspect of Gandhiji's political life" thus declared Mr. B. T. Ranadive, speaking at a nuge mass meeting held at Worli Maidan on Thursday night to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti. The meeting was organised by the Worli Malayalee Association.

Speaking next Professor Indra of Delhi, paid glowing tributes to Gandhiji's personality. "When the whole Europe is trembling under the threat of war, it is proud for us Indians to have this beloved personality amongst us, sending forth message of peace, harmony and goodwill to the whole world. What are Hitlers and Mussolinis when compared to this Greatest living man? A thousand Hitlers and Mussolinis put together will not stand comparison to Mahatma Gandhi", concluded the speaker.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Besides the chapel of Mount Mary on the crest of the Bandra Hill, there is ytt another chapel on the slopes of the Palli Hill. This chapel is dedicated to St. Anne and I understand, comes from the early Portuguese period.

Being a very old building it was recently pulled down and now a new building has sprung up in its place. Rev. Braganza, the Chaplain of this chapel expresses his heartfelt thanks to the numerous donors and patrons who patronised the previous concerts held in aid of this chapel-fund.

This chapel, I am told, is almost completed, yet with all the encouragement received the full cost of the building, etc., has not yet been met. This has made the authorities to continue efforts in the direction of collecting funds and with this end in view it has been decided to hold another concert to-morrow at 6-30 p. m. in St. Andrew's High School Hall, Bandra.

The Concert is very entertaining for it is the same that was recently held in Bombay in aid of the Bishop's charities. The musical fare of the concert is of a very high standard. You will hear some of Bombay's leading artistes, namely Messers C. A. S. Norman, Marino Pagliarin, Mehli Mehta, Egidio Verga and Fernando Gusso.

With the promise of further development of the suburbs the present town planning scheme will be no good and so that suburban authorities might not find themselves in a fix a move to better the present town planning scheme might be taken right now while there is a scope to do the same.

What should really engage the attention of the suburban executives is broadening whatever street or road they now can and bettering the main highways. The toll of accidents recorded gives facts that foot-paths are necessary this must somehow be provided.

BATTLE ROYAL AWAITS FEDERATION ISSUE

Don't Be Misled By Petty Gains Reminds Mr. Nariman

(From A Correspondent.)

Last week-end Mr. K. F. Nariman visited Bijapur, Barsi and some other places in the Karnatak and Maharashtra.

At Bijapur, he addressed a huge open air meeting, under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee, when the President of the Congress Committee presided. He recalled his last long stay in Bijapur Jail and said that the political situation has considerably changed. In those days Congressmen as political prisoners, were ordered about by Officials, to-day some Congressmen as Ministers ordered about the same officials. He said that, though in certain respects, office acceptance had considerably improved the situation, still we must not be disillusioned into a belief, as some optimistic Congressmen believed that by office acceptance we had got Swaraj, or Congress Raj. That goal was still far away, as all real power was still retained by British Imperialist Agents, and we had not got 2 as out of 16 as of Swaraj. The rest is to be got through Councils or Ministries but by more organisation and more direct action outside.

DON'T BE LURED

The position of the Congress Ministries is like that of a motor Driver, who has the wheel in his hand, but the brakes and the rest of the machinery are controlled by others. Naturally under such circumstances, there cannot be much progress. We must not be lured into a belief that no more fight or suffering is necessary for Swaraj, and that all our troubles and difficulties would be ended by merely applying to Congress Ministries and as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said in Bombay, the Debit side of office acceptance is heavier and larger than credit side, and the spirit of mass resistance and fight that was developed by the last great upheaval is becoming weaker and is degenerating into placid parliamentarian and constitutional mentality. The local Congress Committees have become more agencies, of election instead of being bulwarks for mass actions; a battle royal is again expected on Federation issue. We had better be prepared for eventualities as masses and not the wealthy classes are the real foundation and strength of Congress.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Nariman also visited the High School and Vyayamsala and addressed students, stressing importance of character buildings to fight against political hypocrisy and duplicity that is becoming rampant. Thereafter he visited the Literary Circle and Harijan Hostel

From Bijapur, Mr. Nariman left for Barsi on 25th, where a very heavy crowded programme awaited him. He was received by Congressmen and Congress Officials and taken in a huge procession through decorated streets. There too, he visited the High School and addressed the students. In the afternoon, an "At Home" was arranged in his honour by the Municipal President and members, and thereafter he was presented with a Municipal address before a mammoth mass meeting in the open. He was also garlanded by various commercial Associations. He addressed the huge public meeting presided over by the President of the City Congress Committee, appealing the people in the same strain not to be misled by petty gains, but to be ready for the great fight that was coming on Federation issue.

He left via Kurduwady for Poona, on the night of the 25th.

He had to cancel his programme for Karsad and other places from where he had pressing invitations on account of heavy rains.

"Single Dose Asthma Cure"

Mr. A. Prasad, Manager Rehwa Raj, Barnapur, Bahraich, Oudh, writes:—

"For the last 25 years or so, the Raja Saheb of Rehwa Raj, has been distributing at his residence at Barnapur, on every Sharad-Purnima night, a single dose of asthma cure, which on account of the good it has been doing, has become so popular that every year thousands of asthma patients from all over India gather here on that occasion to take the medicine. The Estate used to make all sorts of arrangements for the comfort of the patients at a huge cost.

This year the medicine will be distributed on the 8th October, 1938, but due to heavy and unprecedented floods which swept away the District, in which Rehwa Estate has been the worst sufferer, it will not be possible to make such arrangements as used to be made in previous years. No tents and cots will be available, as due to transport difficulties none can be got from outside and the medicine alone will be distributed on the 8th October as usual. Foodstuffs will be available.

Railway Zone Tickets

The B. B. & C. I. Railway have in the past given generous concessions for travel at Divali festival, but the announcement of still further concessions this year will be doubly welcome. Some time ago, an experiment was made with the issue of zone tickets and they were an immense success. Zone tickets are to be issued again for Divali, and it is no accident that these tickets have been given a new name. The holidays are a time of happiness and it is very apt that these tickets have been named "Sukh Savalat" (or happiness with cheapness) tickets.

DASARA COLLECTION.

Members of the Pathare Prabhu community are informed that Volunteers of the P. P. Nursing Association would go round the wards of the community to-day (Monday) and to-morrow (Tuesday) for collection during Dasara celebrations.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1938

THOSE NOBLE LAURELS

The super-conqueror who brought to Britain the second "peace with honour" (sic) from Germany flaunted at Heston his noble laurels in the shapes of the Munich Agreement and a Hitler-Chamberlain Pact. According to this latter, Herr Hitler has pledged his word that Anglo-German relations will never in any circumstance be guided by force. Mr. Chamberlain, who was out to win peace at any price, believes in Herr Hitler's words. And perhaps rightly so. For an agreement which binds England to pacifism *vis-a-vis* Germany is a victory for Herr Hitler. He has removed thereby one of the greatest dangers to the unchallenged progress of German hegemony in Europe. He has ensured at least the possibility of regaining German colonies by easy negotiations. And it should surprise no one if this conqueror of Downing Street arranged a deal on the subject over the heads both of his country and the League of Nations. This will happen if Germany is too insistent and refuses to be satisfied *only* with a further *conquest* on behalf of Herr Hitler at the expense of some other country. Mr. Chamberlain has proved himself a past master in the dishonourable art of winning such "noble laurels." In any case, the Anglo-German agreement is a victory for Herr Hitler and another substantial tribute paid by democracy to dictatorship.

French Desertion

So much for the Anglo-German Pact. As to the Munich agreement, we have already seen what horribly base and infamous betrayals it embodies. The mischievous consequences that it was bound to let loose are already in factual evidence. While the butchering of Czechoslovakia by Herr Hitler is in progress, Poland has not only given a ultimatum but has also started occupying Czech territories by force. The ink is not yet dry on the alleged Anglo-French guarantee to Czechoslovakia, and it has failed. Britain has been conspicuous in dishonouring her words and breaking her pledges and commitments. But no word was dishonoured, no pledge betrayed in the very instant in which it was given. Mr. Chamberlain did not win noble laurels in Munich alone. Nor is he resting upon them. He is adding to his conqueror's brow more and nobler ones. The other consequence relates, as we have said elsewhere, to Spain. In Berlin and Rome they are already talking of liquidating the Spanish question. And Mr. Chamberlain, whose sympathies were never any secret, would, of course, be as eager to "liquidate" Spain in the Fascist sense as Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler would. The third and an even more momentous consequence is the isolation of Russia. Mr. Chamberlain and with him M. Daladier have, ever since the beginning of the crisis which has culminated in the Munich betrayal, been ostentatiously ignoring Russia. M. Daladier's conduct, in this respect, can be matched only by the baseness of French desertion of Czechoslovakia. If M. Daladier had not forgotten the Franco-Soviet Pact and its implications Czechoslovakia might have been saved. But he was, of course, blackmailed into this double desertion by Mr. Chamberlain. The British Premier, it is common knowledge, entertains the most active hatred for Russia. To hurt that country, and break its growing strength have been his fondest dreams. It is these dreams that inspired him into the pursuit of a Four-Power Pact. That has been the chiefest aim of his career as Prime Minister. He is about to achieve it. Russia is not so easy to break or destroy, much less is socialism. But what is the price that this British democrat is paying for his wild dreams?

Tragedy Of Britain

A Four-Power Pact is worse than the apotheosis of Power politics. It is a surrender of the world and democracy to Fascist dictators. Obsessed by an insane hatred of Russia, this is nothing less than what he has done. We publish to-day an admirable analysis of the Anglo-French proposals to Czechoslovakia and their potential consequences to Europe and the world by Mr. H. N. Brailsford. The Munich betrayal is infinitely worse. But the Anglo-French proposals themselves expose the horrible enormity of the crime, moral and international, which Mr. Chamberlain has perpetrated. He has reduced France to the state of a potential Czechoslovakia; and he has placed the whole of Europe at the mercy of Germany and Italy. He has sacrificed not only British honour—if there was much left of it after Manchukuo, Abyssinia and Spain—but also International morality. Czecho-Slovakia, says Mr. Brailsford, was raped by Germany with France and Britain holding her down. Mr. Chamberlain has similarly offered democracy for rape by Germany and Italy. What "noble laurels" Mr. Chamberlain has qualified himself for! The outrageous and revolting tributes paid to this super-conqueror by the London "Times" are not, we note, shared by the British nation as that paper and Reuter's would have us believe. There is an unmistakable undercurrent of shocked disappointment running through the feelings of even Conservatives as is evident from the cautious comments of the "Daily Telegraph." Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Amery, to say nothing of the open protest of Mr. Duff-Cooper. All honour to the ex-Chief of the Admiralty for his really noble action particularly because he has struck a blow for honour, honesty and decency at the psychological moment. But the tragedy of Britain is that the nation is still too demoralised to make any but a faint-hearted, miserably craven protest. It will submit to the treachery of realism and become a partner to this outrageous and immoral crime.

Gandhi Jayanti

From the 21st September, Gandhiji's 70th birthday according to to the Hindu calendar, to the 2nd October, the birthday according to the Christian calendar, millions in India participated in the Jayanti celebrations with deep devotion and reverence. This has gone on for years past and will, we fervently hope, go on for many generations to come. For India sorely needs Gandhiji's guidance in her struggle for freedom and social reconstruction. He is literally her guide, philosopher and friend, the acknowledged leader of leaders. He is now formally out of the Congress. But the Congress follows his policy and seeks his guidance as ever before. Shegaon, replacing the Sabarmati Ashram, is now the political centre of gravity or a place of political pilgrimage. Every Congress worker, be he the President or a Minister or a humble volunteer, seeks his guidance when he is in doubt or difficulty. Indeed, "I must consult Bapu" is too often on the lips of Congressmen, who ought to be more self-reliant and who ought not to involve Gandhiji in their petty controversies. Day in and day out scores of people seek his advice in matters political, social or religious and he daily gives it to the humblest worker. Often enough his advice is unpleasant to those that receive it but they acknowledge it is the best. There is no other man alive to-day who is more widely loved and honoured.

What has Gandhiji done to deserve such world-wide homage? What has he not done? would be a more appropriate question. His gospel of Satyagraha or non-violence and Truth has transformed almost every phase of India's public life and also the private lives of countless men and women in the country. It has spiritualised Indian politics, and has thus brought into the national struggle millions of men and women who would not otherwise have felt the urge to enter it. It has banished fear of loss and sacrifice. It has sanctified sacrifice and people now vie with one another in making sacrifices. Gandhiji's Constructive Programme, which is only a corollary of his gospel of non-violence and Truth, touches almost every sphere of Indian national life and almost every stratum of Indian society, and it is no exaggeration to say that his gospel has revolutionised the entire nation and made it a mighty power, charged with inexhaustible soul force. In the struggle against brute force, external and internal, its victories cannot be easy. But India's political liberation is now within sight. And in the political social, economic and reconstruction that must necessarily follow it, Gandhiji's gospel of Non-violence and Truth will continue to exert a profound and beneficent influence nor is it too much to hope that India, free and non-violent, will once again lead the civilisation of the world and rescue it from the brute forces that threaten it on many sides.

In the latest issue of "Harijan" Gandhiji refers to a correspondent who says that "in London the common talk is that Gandhi counts for everything and it does not matter what the Congress or Congressmen may say or do." That is, of course, a wrong view but Gandhiji is equally wrong when out of excessive modesty he says: "I know how little I count among Congressmen." What Gandhiji really means is expressed in the next sentence: "Whatever influence I still possess among Congressmen is solely due to my constant appeal to reason and never authority." Millions serve Gandhiji because his preachings appeal to them strongly. It is unnecessary to speculate here what they will do if by any chance he and the Congress differ. So far as the question of Federation is concerned, about which Gandhiji's correspondent imagines differences between him and the Congress, Gandhiji does well to point out that he has himself declared that "the Congress will never have Federation forced upon it and that there was no hope of peace in India till there was independence in virtue of a constitution framed by a duly convened Constituent Assembly." And to those who think that there is any difference between him and Pandit Jawaharlal regarding Federation he plainly says: "On the question of Federation there never has been any difference of opinion between us." Interested people may try to exaggerate differences between Gandhiji and other leaders. But India rightly believes that Gandhiji is the man to unite the Congress and the country and lead them to the goal of comlete independence. That, indeed, must have been the first and foremost idea in the mind of everyone who participated in the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations during the last few days.

"CHRONICLE" BY AIR

From to-day onwards copies of the City edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be dispatched to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder by air daily. Subscribers of the "Chronicle" in Kathiawad will thus be able to read the latest news of all parts of the world nearly twenty-four hours earlier than hitherto and will get the city edition of the paper only two to four hours later than our subscribers in Bombay. In fact they will get their copy of the paper much earlier than our subscribers in Poona or Surat, for example, or in any other part of the Presidency except Bombay and the suburbs. We have been able to provide this exceptional facility to our subscribers in Kathiawad thanks to the co-operation and enterprise of the Air Services of India Limited. The aeroplane has been brought into requisition in some western countries to carry newspapers to subscribers as quickly as possible but so far as this country is concerned, we believe to the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."—copies of which will also be dispatched daily by air to Kathiawad—goes the credit of taking initiative in this matter. With the development of civil aviation in this country, it will not be long before the dispatch of copies of newspapers by air will become a common thing. It is our intention, wherever possible, to strive to give to our subscribers all the facilities that are available through improved methods of communications and advance in science as applied to newspaper industry.

PENALTY OF WEAKNESS & TREACHERY

What Britain And France Have Lost

By H. N. Brailsford

LONDON, Sept. 23.
(By Air Mail).

The moment has come for action. Within 48 hours of the Anglo-French betrayal of the Czechs, if adequate leadership could have been improvised in this country, Mr Chamberlain could have been swept from office and his crime undone.

That is my conviction, based on talks with neighbours and with strangers in the streets. This Prime Minister, as a retired Tory soldier put it to me, is acting as a dictator.

But what do we wish to achieve? If it is merely our object to secure a paper guarantee for the remnant of Czechoslovakia we are wasting valuable indignation.

A promise by traitor Governments not to betray again is worthless. If this anger of ours is honest, it should aim at one immediate result. Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier must be repudiated and replaced, and all they have done reversed.

To talk in this way, however, is idle, unless we, the French and the Russians dare to stand together and face the consequences. There, thanks to cowardice and treachery in high places, would now be war.

The Labour Party this weekend has shown great activity; but more is needed. It ought to face the need for concerted action with other sections of the Opposition. It should shame the French into equally resolute action.

Finally, if meetings and street demonstrations are not enough, it should be prepared to down tools. The way to do that is to call simultaneous nation-wide gatherings within working hours on a working day.

If we really intend to save Czechs or Spaniards or both, we shall do that this week.

How We Stand

That said, let us face the consequences of the thing Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier have done

The French have flatly repudiated their treaty of alliance with the Czechs and history will not forgive their betrayal because they did it under pressure from Downing Street. Had they stood firm the Russians would have kept their bond, and the law of self-preservation would then have compelled the British Government, however reluctant and however divided, to stand by them.

Morally, the French have played a slightly baser part than the British Government, for they were bound by treaty as it was not.

In the claim of cause and effect, it is on Mr. Chamberlain's head that the graver responsibility falls. So soon as it became known that he had collapsed under the threat of the German mobilisation and agreed to hand over the Sudetenland to Adolf Hitler, the European Balance of Power was transformed.

The penalty for a weakness and treachery so spectacular was as swift as it was crushing. England and France lost overnight every vestige of sympathy and respect they still retained, after their behaviour towards Abyssinia and Spain. To Germany half-a-continent rallied in her hour of triumph.

At Berchtesgaden Hitler stood at the head of his own army alone. At Godesberg he confronted Mr. Chamberlain as the chief of a powerful coalition.

Alignment Of Forces

Let us survey this movement of forces.

(1) On Sunday Mussolini used words which could only mean that he stood at Hitler's side in arms. His own speeches and his inspired Pressmen made this clearer as the week went on.

The Rome-Berlin axis is now a military alliance. At the moment, Italy is not, as we had supposed, for sale to the highest bidder. With her air force, her submarines, and her strategical posts in the Mediterranean she stands in the German camp.

(2) Japan is equally ready for concerted action.

(3) The Poles and the Hungarians, realising that the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia has begun, claim their share as jackals to the Nazi lion. The Poles have taken the preliminary military measures to seize the rich coalfield of Teschen.

(4) The Czechs, who had been ready to fight a forlorn hope against the Germans, now saw themselves outflanked and taken in the rear by Poles and Hungarians combined. Resistance to such odds would be suicide.

(5) As he stepped into his plane for his second adventure in the air, Mr Chamberlain must have realised that even if he should now summon up his courage and oppose the aggressor, the Czechs would be destroyed in a few days. Against encirclement, their famous fortifications on the Sudeten mountains are useless.

U. S. Contempt

So is completed the chain of betrayals that began when, in 1931, Sir John Simon allowed the Japanese to take Manchuria and ruin the League of Nations. First from Asia, then from Africa, and now from Europe, the Western Powers made their inglorious retreat.

The last treachery is the most shameful and the most ruinous. Czechoslovakia was raped while France and England held her down.

Coldly and without exaggeration, let us look at the situation which Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier have made for us.

(1) The United States, moving swiftly under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership towards solidarity with

(Continued on Page 10, col. 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

LIQUIDATING SPAIN

The decision which was announced some time ago by Senor Negrin to withdraw foreign volunteers who are fighting on behalf of Republicans is now being given effect to. But neither the Non-intervention Committee nor General Franco has made any material response to it. None was expected. What is more the Munich surrender has changed the situation still more in favour of the rebels. It was anticipated that Spain would experience an immediate repercussion of the triumph of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini over France and Britain; that in fact the Munich decision would stimulate Mussolini and Franco to further activity and Mr. Chamberlain to further sympathetic "non-intervention." That anticipation is on its way to being justified. "German circles", says a Berlin message, "hope that the Spanish civil war problem will now be shortly settled. It is understood that this was the main topic discussed between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.' The liquidation of republicanism in Spain is to be decisively accelerated and Fascist dictatorship set, whether with or without a nominal king.

A SOP.

The Rajkot Diwan's promise to appoint a committee to consider the question of land revenue assessment and "individual cases of hardship arising out of the State match monopoly" seems to be only a sop meant to weaken the Satyagraha movement. The main demand of the people is responsible Government but the Diwan resorts to quibbling when he pleads that the demand is indefinite and some of the leaders mean by it the elimination of the ruler and his family which, the Diwan regards as inconsistent with the best Indian tradition and ideas since Vedic times. Now there may conceivably be some leaders who insist, not without reason, that some, if not all, the Princes, must be eliminated. But most of the leaders in Rajkot only demand that the Ruler should be a constitutional head of the State guided by a Minister who is responsible to the Legislature. And it cannot be long before the demand will have to be conceded. Meanwhile the Satyagraha movement in Rajkot is going strong for all the Diwan's attempts to scotch it.

TRIBUTES TO A HISTORIAN

Few felicitations are more befitting and well-deserved than those that are being paid at present to Mr. G. S. Sardesai on the occasion of his 75th birthday. For nearly four decades now Mr. Sardesai has devoted himself single-mindedly to the cause of Indian history and his research work in Maratha history has earned for him a highly honoured place in the ranks of Indian historians. Besides his "Marathi Riyasat," which may be said to be his "magnum opus', he has edited 45 volumes of selections from the Peshwa's Daftar, which is a truly monumental work. His industry and devotion to his mission are by-words in Maharashtra. It was a happy idea to commemorate Mr. Sardesai's 75th birthday by means of a historical symposium at Kamshet. We fervently hope Mr. Sardesai, though he is past the Biblical span of life, will be spared for many years to come to enrich the world of history and letters.

SLOW PROGRESS.

Reviewing the progress of prohibition in Ahmedabad, a Government Press note states that "the scheme continues to progress favourably especially in regard to country liquor, the consumption of which in the dry area has practically stopped." But the Note adds that "the drug situation still gives cause for anxiety." It appears that smuggling and illicit possession of opium and charas still persist on a pretty large scale. That only calls for stricter vigilance and in this matter the public will be but too glad to co-operate with the Excise authorities. Moreover, since Government regard the Excise revenue as tainted they should use it only for the purpose of enforcing prohibition. On the whole we cannot but feel and regret that though prohibition has been a substantial success wherever it has been tried earnestly, Bombay Province is making very slow progress as compared with, say, Madras where we learn that two more districts have just been proclaimed dry.

"PATRIKA" PUJAH NUMBER

The Pujah number issued this year by our Calcutta contemporary, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika", is not only in keeping with the high standards set by its predecessors, but it also compares very favourably indeed with similar other publications. Containing 80 pages of the usual size and priced at annas two only, it is divided into nine different sections. Six of these are devoted to Bengal and to the adjacent five provinces and contain a wealth of information about the various events and problems in those areas. Many of the articles are contributed by the leading personalities in the various provinces and they are thus as authoritative as they are interesting. The Puja proper has one section for itself and includes a number of contributions on Bengal's national festival-in-chief. Last but not least are the pages devoted to Puja humour—which make holiday reading 'par excellence.' We congratulate the 'Patrika' on this excellent production and offer it our felicitations of the season.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

He who laughs last always laughs alone.

Many of our fond hopes are inflated with hot air.

Wit may move the world, but the truckman gets the credit for doing it.

Sometimes the only difference between a boom and a boomerang is in the orthography.

Don't forget, too, that it is wicked to bet and lose; no man has the moral right to be wrong.

A ring around the moon is a sign of rain and a plain ring round a woman's finger indicates more reign.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says: "If to a strong and mighty nation of 50 millions living in a restricted area, the thought is almost unbearable that their colonial mission has been denied by a verdict of force, the Britain's sense of honour certainly will understand this.

The ring around Germany will have to be broken and a policy of good neighbourliness will have to become the guiding principle of Prague."—Reuter.

* * * *

Talks, it is rumoured, are going on between Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Nawab of Chhatari for a united front of Muslim Leaguers and the Landlords.

As a matter it has long been overdue. And we had started wondering.

* * * *

In view of the settlement of the crisis, two squadrons of the R. A. F. which were due to proceed to Singapore will not now go"—Simla message.

They will remain Frontier bound.

* * * *

A Canadian paper insists that "those who love justice and freedom must remain on guard."

Too late, Mr. Chamberlain, the custodian, has got away with both.

* * * *

"Paris, September 30.

The newspaper 'Paris Soir' has opened a national subscription to purchase a little bit of France' whereon to build 'A House of Peace' to be offered to Mr. Chamberlain."

—Reuter.

It is rather a pathetic commentary on Reuter's that in the frenzy of almost exclusive pro-Chamberlain propaganda they missed the irony of the 'Paris Soir' move.

* * * *

Shades of Disraeli!

"This", Mr. Chamberlain told a London crowd, "is the second time in our history that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honour."

And, therefore, Duff-Cooper has resigned.

* * * *

Recalling evidently the prayer "Give us peace in our time O, Lord," Mr. Chamberlain announced "I believe that it is peace for our time."

Oh, lord!

* * * *

"Signor Mussolini will doubtless ask for his pound of flesh in Spain"—Jawaharlal Nehru.

Oh, no. Spain's pound of flesh, indeed the whole of it.

* * * *

"No conqueror", writes the London "Times", which in a supreme moment of conqueror-like realism first suggested the cession of Sudetenland to the threatening 'enemy', "returning home from victory on the battlefield has come home with nobler laurels than Mr. Chamberlain from Munich yesterday."

Partly true. No such "conqueror" would have come home at all. He would have died of shame, having blown his brains "as an officer and a gentleman" as the saying is.

* * * *

The Archbishop of Canterbury declares that "by God's mercy we have been delivered from imminent danger of war."

Why blame God.

Let, for God's sake, the achievement remain the exclusive triumph of Mr. Chamberlain.

* * * *

"Berlin, October 1.

Considerable improvement in Anglo-German Trade relations is believed to result from the pact."

—Reuter.

What was it that Napolean said of the British?

* * * *

'Look at that girl dressed up like a man. I call it idiotic.'

'Pardon me, sir, that is my son.'

'Oh, I'm so sorry!, I didn't know you were his father.'

'I'm not. I'm his mother.'

Travancore Ex-Judge Looks At Situation In State

"What People Demand Is Only Small Change"

Evolution Of State Congress From Small Beginning Into A Mighty Organisation

Despite uncertain weather hundreds of people collected near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Sunday afternoon to participate in the protest demonstration arranged by the Travancore State People's Committee, Bombay. At 4-30 p.m. the procession was formed. Placards denouncing the repression in Travancore attracted wide attention. As the procession started on its two hours' trek, cries of "Jais" rent the air. The procession paraded through all the important streets of the Hindu Colony and Matunga and attracted huge crowds which joined in the demonstration enthusiastically. The procession reached Napoo Hall where a public meeting had been arranged at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai, retired High Court Judge of Travancore and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya were the speakers. Dr. S. K. Vaidya presided.

Mr. Parameswaran Pillai began slowly and tersely to draw a picture of Travancore and to show that the present struggle for Responsible Government was not new. He pointed out that in point of literacy and higher education, both among men and women, Travancore had reached the highest watermark. The system of representative Government was not un-known to the people. Fifty-one years ago the first State Council was constituted. It had five officials and non-officials. Its functions were purely judicial. The people were not content. They agitated for greater voice in the affairs of the State. Twenty years later, that Council was widened, though the proportion of officials to popular representatives remained the same. The people continued their agitation, and the result had been the present bicameral legislature.

In regard to the judiciary it was independent and the Ruler seldom interfered with the course of the administration of justice. The only prerogative that he enjoyed was in regard to death sentences in criminal law. On the side of civil law, the decision of the Full Bench was final. As was the case with the Privy Council and the King in England, the Maharaja generally assented to the "recommendations" of the Full Bench.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Mr Pillai said that he referred by to these details because, in Travancore the tradition of constitutional Monarchy had been in operation. What the people now demanded was only a small change. And that was that a Diwan who was not responsible to the legislature and who acted as the Executive head and constitutional advise- to the Maharaja he should be replaced by a Council of Ministers responsible to a fully elected legislature. There was no demand to dethrone the Maharaja or to usurp his powers and prerogatives. They only wanted establishment of Responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja; and that was a perfectly legitimate and constitutional demand.

ORIGIN OF STATE CONGRESS.

Mr. Prarameswaran Pillai, then proceeded to describe the circumstances in which the Travancore State Congress came into existence. He said that in 1931 a Conference of the States people was held in Travandrum under the presidentship of Sir M. Visweswarayya, ex-Dewan of Mysore. A resolution demanding Responsible Government was passed at the Conference. This was followed by the organisation of a regular Congress Committee (Indian National Congress) of which the Speaker was the President, and Mr. G. Ramachandran, the Secretary. Then came the Haripura resolution of the Indian National Congress throwing the entire burden of the struggle in Indian States on the States people themselves. A few individual joined together and formed the State Congress. It had a small beginning and nobody thought much about it.

But before it held a single public meeting, its meetings were banned. The State Congress leaders did not defy the bans. Instead they carried on house-to-house propaganda. After two months, when these prohibitory orders expired, meetings were organised and they were broken up by goondas. At one of the meetings the police made a severe lathi charge and many people were wounded. His personal view was that the State Congress and its volunteers and workers had imbibed the message of non-violence thoroughly. He cited an instance to which he was witness.

These disturbances at public meetings were preceded by assaults on the public highways on leaders of the State Congress. Meetings were again banned. The position was becoming intolerable. Popular sympathy was gathering round the State Congress. Notice was given to the Government that if the prohibitory orders were not withdrawn, the State Congress would launch on a campaign of general' civil disobedience. This was replied to with the promulgation of the Criminal Law Amendment Regulation. The Civil disobedience started. Over two hundred were already in jail. The Government declared that it would disperse public meetings by force.

SHOOTING IN SIX CENTRES.

The State Congress, undaunted, held meetings in different places. These meetings were perfectly peaceful and orderly. But the police charged the people with lathis. The mob which had nothing to do with the State Congress threw stones. The military came and fired on the people. Before he left Travancore for Delhi to meet Mahatma Gandhi, the military had resorted to shooting in six centres. Since then there had been shooting in other places. The casualty list would show that about 30 innocent lives had been lost, while many others had been wounded.

As regards the story of stone, throwing by the mob, Mr. Pillai said that the popular contention was that, it was done by "agent provocateur."

Concluding, Mr. Pillai declared that the State Congress was no more what it was. It had become a powerful organisation and the people of Travancore had come to regard it as their own and supported it heroically.

"DOUBLE CODE OF MORALITY."

Mrs. Kamaladevi analysed the problem of the States and said that they had no place in the scheme of a free India. She criticised the "double code of morality" that the Congress observed in regard to the struggle of the States people. She declared that the struggle of the States people was part of the wider struggle against Imperialism and could not be isolated. She quoted the A. I. C. C. resolution at Delhi and pointed out that it was an advance on the Haripura resolution. She advocated a complete reversal of that policy, and demanded that the Congress should not deny its longer experience in leading mass struggles to the States people. She had no doubt that at the next Congress session that consummation would be reached.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks.

BRITAIN WILL DEFEND EGYPT

Halifax Pays Tribute To Cairo's Co-operation In Present Crisis

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Sir Miles Lampson, Ambassador at Cairo, who returned to Egypt, took a message from Lord Halifax to the Egyptian Prime Minister, saying: "I have noted with sincere appreciation the manner in which your Excellency is co-operating in the present crisis and complete loyalty to the spirit of alliance. I know that your Excellency will realise how His Majesty's Government, fully supported by all the Dominion Governments, has left nothing undone even at the risk of some misunderstanding to preserve the peace of the world. I beg your Excellency to accept the solemn assurances that the Government and people of Egypt can, in return, be certain of the fraternal collaboration and unshakable determination of the whole of the British people to defend Egypt with all the forces at their command.—Reuter.

ITALY'S ROLL AT MUNICH

Gayda Blows Up Optimism In British And French Quarters

ROME, Oct. 1.

Optimists expecting a general settlement of all Europe's problems are discouraged in an article by Sgr. Gayda in "Giornale d' Italia." He says, from black pessimism, some wish to jump to roseate universal optimism. This is fantastic. Signor Gayda deplores the tendency "shown in certain French quarters and here and there in England to pass over in silence Signor Mussolini's decisive work in this supreme hour."

Signor Gayda also regrets the tendency to consider the result of the Munich Conference as a defeat for the democracies and triumph of brute force. It is admitted in authoritative quarters that the political atmosphere is much clearer now than for some time and the time is nearing to solve the following questions:

The withdrawal of volunteers from Spain, early meeting between Mr. Chamberlain and Sgr. Mussolini, the nomination of French Ambassador to Rome and the second meeting of the Four Powers, but at present the Powers have their hands full carrying out the Munich Agreement and transferring territories to Poland and Hungary.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

A WEATHER ROBOT IN THE SKY

We need to know more about to-morrow's weather now than our fathers ever did, or we think we do, for so much that we do, depends upon wind and sun and rain.

Now we hear that weather robots are being employed by the United States Weather Bureau to bring news from the upper air.

A knowledge of what is happening high above our heads is essential, if we are to have skill in prophesying weather. The Air Ministry sends an aeroplane over London for the purpose of observation, but planes in England and America rarely climb more than three miles, and the state of the atmosphere above this height must be examined. It is now possible, of course, to send up balloons with self-registering instruments, but often the records taken are delayed.

The new instruments now sent up in America is a small wireless set, which reports by wireless the temperature, air-pressure and moisture of the air through which it rises. When the balloon to which it is attached loses its gas supply and begins to fall, a parachute automatically opens so that the delicate instruments are protected in their fall.

Extremely ingenious are these instruments, and though they are very delicate and have to be carefully adjusted, they succeed in supplying most faithful reports of supreme importance to the weather experts

The great day of these instruments has not yet come, but it is coming.

PRAGUE, A CITY OF GLOOM AND DEPRESSION

PRAGUE, Oct. 2.

Here is a city largely of gloom and depression. Gone is the military fervour, which made the streets full of animation, with enthusiastic crowds cheering only a week ago. Soldiers are streaming back, and military cars look dejected. The Sudeten Social Democrats and Jews from Sudeten region have begun to file into the capital to take refuge from the new Nazi regime in their homeland. The Czechs are beginning to take up a fatalistic attitude, realising that they did their best—but could not fight alone. Indeed some papers are evidently endeavouring to sweeten the bitter pill, and express the opinion that Czechoslovakia has not made a fatal mistake and gone to war relying on Soviet Russia, as then it would have prejudiced her in the eyes of the rest of the world and probably not saved her from extinction.—Reuter.

FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Mahatma's Name Suggested By Friends Of India In London

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A meeting of the Friends of India held in London in connection with Gandhiji's birthday adopted a resolution recommending to the Norwegian Government to consider the name of Gandhiji in connection with this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

The meeting was largely attended by the Indian community in London and was presided over by Mr. William Hunter, Mayor of Lambeth.

Mr. Lansbury sent a message stating that for the achievement of world peace Gandhiji's viewpoint is the best.—Reuter

NEW PROBLEM FOR CZECHS

LONDON, Oct. 1.

"Reuter" learns that the Czech Government have asked the British Government to give urgent and immediate attention to the problem of economic difficulties bound to ensue in Czechoslovakia as a result of the Munich

Poland & America's 'Hope'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

Mr. Hull disclosed that President Roosevelt yesterday communicated the hope that the Polish Government and Poland would make a contribution to peace by refraining from the use of force.—Reuter.

INDIA MUST FOLLOW RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

economic planning, revitalising the existing industries, both big and small and devising ways and means of developing new industries. Sir M. Visweswarayya is stated to have laid special emphasis on his motor industry scheme.

Those present at the Conference were Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhulabhai J. Desai, G. D. Birla, Lala Shankarlal, J. B. Kripalani and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.—A. P.

Bihar Minister's Proposals To Industries Conference

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

The Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, in the course of a lengthy memorandum to the Industries Ministers' Conference dwelt on the necessity of economic planning for India and suggests the following industries to be taken up immediately to safeguard our national interests—heavy machinery including automobiles and aeroplanes, heavy chemicals and fertilisers, power alcohol, rubber, aluminium, explosives, arms and ammunitions, electrical accessories and articles, dyes, paints and vanishes, railway accessories, glass pottery etc.

With regard to the automobile industry Dr. Mahmud opines that the scheme of Sir M. Visweswaraya is worthy of serious attention.

Dr. Mahmud deplores want of industrial education in the country. He thinks that it will not be possible for Provincial Governments to tackle the problem of imparting suitable and sufficient industrial education in all branches of industry. He suggests the constituting of a Central Industrial Bureau consisting of statesmen and experts with the responsibility of studying the whole field of industrial development for India, of formulating plans and of advising Provincial Govenments on industries suited to provinces.

In order to finance the activities of the Bureau Dr. Mahmud thinks that it may be necessary to levy development cess on manufacturers on net profits made by them on a sliding scale.

He also suggests the formation of an Expert Committee to report within three months after which a larger conference of all Industries Ministers of British India as well as States should be called to consider the proposals of the Expert Committee.—United Press.

ENTRY INTO SUDETEN LAND

(Continued from page 1).

forest are bivouacking in the countryside, ten kilometres beyond the Frontier.

In Linz itself, the festivity was prolonged into the early hours. The Sudeten free corps remains in Austrian territory until the German regulars establish complete control in the occupied zone.

Early to-day, the German forces will resume their advance to a depth of 25 kilometres thus bringing them to the limit of the first zone.—Reuter.

ENTRY INTO ZONE TWO

Berlin.—Troops marching into the Second Zone entered the Zone at 1 p.m. and continued through the hilly country and forests into the valley on the river Moldan, without a shot being fired. The Czechs had left their posts during the last few days and the military and police had withdrawn behind the Moldan.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS

Linz.—Three international observers for the occupation of Sudetenland by German troops are expected to leave here at 3-0 a.m., to-morrow, for Zone Three, which includes Eger, for watching the entry of German troops. The observers are: Major Strong of Royalists, Fusiliers, Colonel Badini of the Italian army and Major Betz of the German army.

ENTRY INTO ZONE THREE

German troops will march into the third zone lying at the extreme west, including Eger, Carlsbad and Asch at 8-0 a.m. on Monday.—Reuter.

Troops March Into 'Liberated' Land

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

The Supreme Command announcing that German troops have marched one by one, according to plan, states that they were received with jubilation by the liberated population.—Reuter.

Chamberlain Thanks Dominion Premiers

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Before leaving for Chequers, Mr. Chamberlain sent messages of thanks to the Prime Ministers of South Africa, Canada, Australia and acknowledgment of telegrams received from them.

The tenor of replies was on the lines of message sent to Mr. MacKenzie King in which Mr. Chamberlain said that his efforts were "greatly strengthened by the knowledge that I had the support of all men of goodwill, both here and all parts of British Commonwealth."

Telegrams of gratitude to the Premier from Governors of Colonies continue to reach the Colonial Office.—Reuter

JAPAN CONGRATULATES GERMANY

TOKIO, Oct. 1.

War Minister Itagaki has cabled congratulations to Herr Hitler on the successful settlement of the Sudeten issue and expressed wishes of strengthening Friendship between Armies of Germany and Japan.—Reuter.

COMMISSIONER OF CEDED ZONES

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

Herr Hitler has appointed Herr Henlein, Reich's Commissioner in Sudeten territories authorising him to take over the administration of ceded zones with the advance of German troops.

The Commissioner will be directly responsible to Herr Hitler for reconstruction of the territoy.—Reuter.

SITUATION STILL DANGEROUS!

PARIS, Oct. 1.

Frenchmen to-day are weighing the implications of the agreement at Munich.

Relief is expressed at the removal of fear of immediate war followed by some anxiety. Many feel that the situation is still dangerous and earnestly hope that Britain and France won't relax.

It is believed that the subject of diplomatic relations with Italy will be shortly raised.

Yesterday's enthusiasm was tempered to-day with the determination that benefits arising from relaxed tension must be taken advantage of quickly. Measures to remove traces of war precautions, such as dimming street lights are already being considered.

Demobilisation of reservists will be conducted progressively step by step with the relaxation of tension.—Reuter.

Through Mahatma's Way To Success

MINISTER NURIE'S TRIBUTES TO GREATEST MAN OF AGE

A Little Excitement Over A Placard Hung Over Wall

A meeting held at Matunga in the Napoo Hall under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti on the last day of the National Festival on Sunday night did not pass off without incident.

The situation was tactfully handled by the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works who presided.

The meeting began with some altercation about a placard hung on the wall and ended abruptly. The placard stated: "We want only cent-percent Congressmen as Corporators." Somebody took umbrage and tried to tear it off the wall. This led to some excitement which was eased only when the president allowed the placard to be hung without interference.

A few constables in mufti and uniformed police was present outside the hall.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie speaking both in Hindustani and English said that if they wanted to observe the 70th Anniversary of the greatest man in the world properly they should follow the example he had set in his life.

The message of the great man was "peace not only for India, but for the whole world."

Gandhiji observed non-violence and truth before he asked others to follow him. In following what he enunciated lay Gandhiji's greatness.

The Congress had taken it upon itself to follow him. All Congressmen should follow him. Therein lay the way of success to the country. Poorna Swaraj could only be achieved by following patriotic ideals.

There was no place for class-hatred or class-struggle in the country as they had to keep together and march like disciplined soldiers if they were to succeed in achieving their ideal.

Under Poorna Swaraj there was no difference between people and people. All classes under it would enjoy the same rights of citizenship.

Concluding he appealed to all to strive for the ideal and to strengthen their mother-institution, Congress.

Mr. Maneklal Gandhi said that there was no need to tell them Mahatmaji's greatness. His colossal following alone testified to his greatness. 'He' was the man who shook British Imperialism to the roots and who was ceaselessly striving for the independence of the country. 'Congress Ministries were only a phase of the struggle and did not mean advent of Swaraj. Only when the poor of the country were clad and fed properly could it be said that they had achieved Swaraj. He said that they should rise above provincialism and think only in terms of Nationalism. It was Gandhiji alone who through 'khadi' and laid the foundations of a true Nationalist spirit in India.

At this stage the president said that the meeting had started late; as such there was no time even for scheduled speakers.

"Cries of where is Patil," "Long live Mahatma Gandhi," and "Inquilab Zindabad" were heard.

The meeting then terminated.

Chowpatty Meeting Abandoned

The mass meeting announced to be held under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the Chowpatty sands, was abandoned due to inclement weather.

Japanese Cross Yangtse River

Attempt To Join Drive On South Bank

HANKOW, Oct. 2.

Japanese forces after occupying Tienchiacheng, instead of pushing westward along the northbank of the Yangtse, have begun crossing the river with the apparent object of joining the drive on the south bank. The Pangyi mountains and the Fu river, a mile and a half wide, are at present holding up the Japanese advance. Japanese engineers are trying to construct a pontoon bridge across the Fu river, but it is claimed that the Chinese artillery set fire to the bridge.

CHINESE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

The Chinese claimed that the big counter-offensive further south from the base at Wuning wiped out two Japanese detachments, killing 3,000 and taking 300 as prisoners.—Reuter.

PROCESS OF OCCUPATION

Czech Officer Who Preferred Death To Retreat

PASSAU, Oct. 2.

German troops, who, under the command of General Ritter von Leeb, crossed three mountain ranges in the course of their occupation of Zone one of the Sudeten territory, are 37 miles northeast from here. They marched to the sound of Egerland march, the national anthem of the Sudeten Germans. The only resistance they met was a block of cement across the road which was soon blasted out. On the way shots were fired from a house in which a Czech officer with a squad of men shut himself in shouting that he would rather die a hero's death than retreat. The fate of this isolated "garrison" hitherto is not known. Germans who are under the leadership of General von Shobert of the Seventh Army Corps have surrounded the house.

NO-MAN'S LAND.

There are few spectators of this bloodless conquest. The only contact made with Czechs is an occasional barrier meeting between the Czech Gendarmerie and German advance motor-cyclists. The International Commission has arranged the occupation in such a manner that the no-man's land just over a mile, has continually separated the advancing and retreating men.

VALLEY OF MOLDAU REACHED.

Berlin It is announced that German troops reached last night the objective for the day, namely, the Valley of Moldau from Friedberg to Tafelberg. Sudeten refugees will not be allowed to return home before the occupation of the Sudeten German territory is completed.

MARCH INTO ZONE TWO.

Berlin—German troops have started to march into zone two also, completing the occupation of zone one.—Reuter.

HUNGARY'S DEMAND

BUDAPEST, Oct. 1.

The Foreign Office has informed Reuter that the Government proposed taking diplomatic steps in Prague to secure the immediate opening of negotiations for the ceding of the territory claimed by Hungary.—Reuter.

FRESH DEMARCHE MADE IN PRAGUE

BUDAPEST.—A fresh demarche was made in Prague by the Hungarian Minister, according to a Hungarian telegraphic agency. He is stated to have informed Dr. Krofta that the Hungarian Government wishes for immediate negotiations, aiming at the realisation of Hungary's "just claims" in regard to the application of the rigth of self determination for the Hungarian minorities—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CZECH REPLY TO HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Oct. 2.

The Czech Government have replied to the Hungarian note by declaring their readiness to begin negotiations through the establishment of a mixed commission.—Reuter.

PROCEDURE FOR PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The procedure to be adopted when Parliament reassembles on Monday has not yet been finally decided, but it is expected that immediately after the House of Commons meets, a motion for adjournment will be moved to permit of a full statement by the Prime Minister on the Munich discussions and subsequent events including, in particular, his private talk with Herr Hitler. A debate will probably follow and newspapers anticipate that it may extend over three parliamentary days.—Reuter.

From Rail To Air

The "City of Bhavnagar," the aeroplane of the Air Services of India, which will carry copies of to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" for distribution to our subscribers in Kathiawar.

"Chronicle" Copies To Be Despatched By Air

A BOON TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS IN KATHIAWAR

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

The first consignment of the City edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be swung aboard the "City of Bhavnagar" of the Air Services of India Ltd., to-day and from to-day onwards the readers of this paper from Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbunder will get their daily copies of that edition.

This arrangement which the "Bombay Chronicle" has made with the Air Services of India will keep the readers of the above places abreast of the latest news that is available here within about five hours. It also means that the residents of those places will get the latest news nearly twenty-four hours earlier than before.

AN ABANDONED FLIGHT.

This enterprise of the company recalls to my mind its first handicaps and difficulties.

To take only one instance, last year the Company decided to take along with other passengers a couple of journalists—I being one of them—to their air-ports in Kathiawar. Curiously enough, the same eight-seater, the "City of Bhavanagar", was trundled off the Juhu ground, fuelled and with a full complement of passengers took off, the pilot being a European one.

Hardly had we crossed the field the 'plane, circling in a wide and smooth sweep, showed engine trouble, as the pilot told us afterwards. In a short time the 'plane flew at a low altitude and the wheels had come down as the passengers knew by the whirring of the electric motor which shoved the landing gear into place.

The 'plane, then, reached the end of its turn, slid down towards the field, dropping lower and lower and the pilot giving the engine a kick now and then. Finally it levelled off and rolled more slowly as the brakes gripped. It, then, whirled and taxied, the pilot swinging the 'plane with his rudder and brakes.

BACK AGAIN.

We were back again, to the chagrin of many and I now particularly remember the vehement protests of a passenger who fretted and fumed, demanded his money back and refused to be taken the next day as his mission could brook no delay. The explanation offered by the pilot that he believed in safety in aircraft did not pacify the ruffled passenger and I then remembered the criticisms made by some commercial aviation companies that the passengers had bees in their bonnets and that those bees sometimes assumed the ferocity of hornets.

KABALI'S DASH.

Subsequently I was informed that Mr. Kabali, the Managing Director of the Company and an able test pilot, made a dash to the aerodrome, took off the 'plane again, felt it and threw it about to see whether it could stand the gaff. Anyway, it could not be "ferried" over its destination.

COMPANY'S PROGRESS.

Two days later, I was in the Special Fever Hospital with small-pox eruptions on my body. Recently I came across Mr. S. Jhaveri, a partner of the Company, who put into my hands the statistics of the Company showing its amazing progress.

Mr. Jhaveri further told me that the services of the European pilot had been dispensed with, as at that time much inconvenience was caused to the passengers and that it was now being managed by 100 per cent. Indian staff.

The Company's services to places in Kathiawar have also been stepped up from three to six in the week. The number of flying hours has been increased from 30 to 72, charting undertaken and joy-riding passengers have increased by 322 per cent.—all this within period of six months.

Various other improvements and extensions have also been made.

INDUSTRY NEEDS SUPPORT.

While we are told that other countries have done amazing things in this industry which is reported to have struck its stride in those places, we cannot forget the crates of the industry ten years ago the absence of radio technique, poor ground organisation, helplessness over weather conditions and consequently irregular time-keeping.

ONLY A BEGINNING.

Commercial aviation and private flying in this country are making only a beginning and they need every encouragements and support united they are put on their feet.

THOUGHTS ABOUT RAJKOT.

When I think about the progress in aviation, I cannot forget the beneficiaries of it. I may particularly mention in this connection the people of Rajkot. I wonder whether those readers of our paper will ever be moved or thrilled or their hearts gladdened at the news of their own hectic activities which, I assume, would continue and which would be blazoned forth only after a few hours of occurrence. Or, will they remain immune to the thrill of publicity and plod on unperturbed in their silent and glorious work of struggle, like the vast majority of our people?

As a result of the arrangements that the "Chronicle" has made with the Air Services of India, subscribers of that paper in Kathiawad will be able to read the latest news of the world much earlier than its subscribers in Poona or Surat, for example, and in other cities in Maharashtra and Gujarat who get their paper by railway train.

31 Satyagrahis Arrested In Rajkot

Dewan With Police Force Marches On Halend Village: Ban On Satyagrahis To Enter It?

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 2.

In all 31 were arrested in Rajkot Sangram. Sir Patrick Cadell, the Dewan, with police officers and a number of police men proceeded towards Halend village. It is believed Satyagrahis' band of 500 has started for Halenda from village Sardhar. It is rumoured they will be prohibited from entering Halenda for breaking the law.

To-day at Sardhar a dinner was given to Satyagrahis at the Satyavijya factory of Rajkot. This evening it rained about half an inch.

After Dewali holidays, the Thakore Saheb is expected to go to Bangalore.

On Dashera Day complete hartal is to be observed, and it is decided to boycott the "swari" of Thakore Saheb. It is understood attempts of compromise have begun.

60 WOMEN JOIN PROCESSION OF SATYAGRAHIS

RAJKOT, Oct. 2.

Sixteen more arrests were made during the last 24 hours bringing the total number of arrests so far to 33.

A procession of 500 Satyagrahis, including 60 ladies, reached Halend this evening. The procession was followed by a police force of sixty policemen, the district Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of police.

There is great excitement in Halend on account of the additional police, and the batch of men from Rajkot.

A report that the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot is going to Bangalore, is not confirmed officially.—A. P.

RAJKOT SATYAGRAHA

RAJKOT, Oct. 2.

Fifteen thousand people in Azad Chawk to offer mass Satyagraha by breaking the Match ordinance. Sjt. Jethalal Joshi, the third Dictator, started addressing the meeting when he was served with another notice not to attend and address any meetings or participate in public activity. He was arrested there and then for breach of the notice.

The fourth Dictator, Sjt. Narandas Vithalji, a local merchant, took his place and conducted the Satyagraha. At his bidding thousands of hands displayed contraband matches and volunteers freely sold the matches.

The meeting then turned into a procession and paraded the city thoroughfares. Forty volunteers openly hawked the contraband matches throughout the city.

Seven hundred electric connections have been withdrawn in compliance of the State electricity boycott programme.

New notices were served on Sjt. Becharwalla Vadher, who was already served with one notice and Sjt. Jayantilal Maldhari, Sjts. Madhavji N. Kacha, Varjlal Ramji, Purshottam Shamji, and Shantilal Manishanker were served with notices and arrested for disobeying them at Sardhar.

The Azad-March to Halenda started this morning under the leadership of the fourth dictator. The marchers, volunteers and peasants numbering nearly one hundred, will march on foot through villages advocating responsible Government and exhorting people to join the struggle.

At Halenda, the destination, where they will reach on Monday, Satyagraha will be offered to them. Popular emotions reached high levels when the vast crowds cheered the marchers and women made 'kumkum' tilak and garlanded the marchers. Confectioners and many women brought baskets-full food-stuff for the marchers. The struggle is assuming vast proportions.

Women are coming forward and are offering themselves to be enlisted as Satyagrahis. Merchants have decided to solidly support and stand by the struggle. Sir P. Cadell, the agency imposed Dewan, the report goes, is baffled by the growth of the movement.

Keep Militant Spirit Of Struggle Undiminished

Kamaladevi On Danger Of Moderate Elements' Attempt At Domination Of Congress

The last day of this year's Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations came off on Sunday, and Congressmen in Matunga observed the occasion in a fitting manner. The Gandhi Jayanti Celebration Sub-Committee of the F Ward District Congress Committee had arranged a dual programme and flag salutation. The unexpected presence in Bombay of Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and her ready response to the request of the Sub-Committee to hoist the National Flag attracted a huge crowd in spite of the shortness of the notice and inclement weather.

The procession started from the Post Office Corner at 7-30 a.m. and marched through important streets of the locality, singing national songs and shouting national slogans and "Jais." Halfway through Srimathi Kamaladevi joined the procession which wended its way to the Maidan adjacent to the Nappo Hall.

PAST YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

In unfurling the National Flag, Srimathi Kamaladevi said that by celebrating the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, they were not only honouring a great leader, but also taking stock of the situation and the achievements of the previous year. The past year had seen new political developments. The Congress had shouldered the responsibility of administration over a majority of the Indian Provinces, and had grown in strength and prestige. This had, at the same time, created fresh problems and complexities. They had to understand what those problems and complexities were in order to assess the present situation in all its bearings.

Proceeding, Srimati Kamaladevi referred to the new-found love for the Congress among persons who had stood aloof from it. The door of the Congress was open to all, and "we welcome the entry of ever more adherents. But this has its own danger as well."

Proceeding she said there seemed to prevail a general sense of security and a feeling that all was smooth-sailing hereafter.

She wanted the people to realise that their goal of independence was far distant still. The possibility of struggle was looming large in the Indian political horizon and the issue of Federation called forth the consolidation of the militant spirit of direct struggle and the gains already achieved. In this perspective, it was necessary for all to see that new elements of moderate mentality which sought to rise to power and influence in the Congress were vigilantly observed. She exhorted the people to stand by the Congress and the struggle for independence and never allow opportunists' elements to dominate the great organisation.

ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY TO OPEN FILLING STATION

BOMBAY, Sunday.

For some months work has been proceeding on the building of a day and night Caltex Petrol Service Station in Sprott Road, Ballard Estate. To-morrow (Monday) the station is complete and it will be officially opened at 5-30 p.m. by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, who has graciously consented to perform this office at the request of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Sequeira.

B. P. T. U. C. Executive Meeting

BOMBAY, Sunday.

An emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress will be held at the Servants of India Society hall on Tuesday, (October 4), at 7 p. m.

The question of putting up trade union candidates for the ensuing municipal elections will be decided upon at the meeting.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

Amateur Detective

(BY JAMES FREEMAN.)

Tom Cooper was pretty excited by the time the Police arrived.

"Now listen, boys, you don't have to make a fuss about this. Look, last summer, I borrowed right up to the hilt to build these tourist Camps. I've got six of 'em, and they're all full. If it gets around that murder's been committed here—well, I'll probably lose everything."

"So what'll we do?" Lieutenant Tyson asked. "Sit here an' twiddle our thumbs. Whatcha call us for, if yuh didn't want the news to get out?

"Well, what if I hadn't? Be worse, wouldn't it? Sure, so I called headquarters like I should a done. But I'm asking you as a favour to let me explain what I've found out before you go questioning the guests and getting them all excited. Come into the office, boys, and let me tell you how I size up the situation."

Lieutenant Tyson and Patrolman Wallis exchanged glances. Tyson sighed. He had had cases like this before: A man in business who didn't want publicity and so had tried to solve the crime himself and usually made a botch of it.

"Well, we gotta ask you a bunch of questions anyhow," Tyson said, "so I suppose we might as well get inside outter the wet. But don't get no ideas of keepin' it quiet. Murders ain't solved that easy."

"Now, look," Tom began when they were inside the snug little office, "there was a thundershower, see? So nobody heard the shot. Well, about an hour ago this Mrs. Harmon come rushing in and said her husband had been shot and would I come quick.

"Well, naturally I got over there as soon as I could And here was her husband sitting under a reading lamp with a book in his lap and a bullet in his head. The window near by was open.

" 'He's a friend for fresh air,' Mrs. Harmon sniffed. 'I guess some one must have shot him from the outside.'

"Well, it looked that way. It looked like I'd have to rouse the whole camp and may be keep everyone under surveillance till the mystery had been solved."

"That was smart," Tyson said sarcastically.

"But I got thinking about what it would do to my business," Tom went on. "Then I saw the lamp."

"What lamp?"

"The one I just told you he'd been reading under. Only it was shining right plumb in his face, and I figured a man couldn't do much reading with the light shining full in his face."

"Say," said Wallis, "get on with it. So what?"

"So then I began thinking. The lamp was a bridge light, the shade of which could be raised or lowered. Well, the shade was too far down the stand for this Mr. Harmon to have it in back of him and still see to read, so I figured it must have been on his side. In that event he must have been moved after he was shot, chair and all. So that made it so the

(Continued from col. 5)

(Continued from Col. 7).

right side of his head was facing the door which led to the bedroom."

Tyson and Wallis exchanged glances again. "Go on," said Tyson.

"Well Mrs. Harmon was in the bedroom getting undressed. She told me so herself. So I figured like this: I figured she'd shot him and then swung the chair around and opened the window so's the bullet hole would be toward the window. That way it would look like someone from the outside had shot him. I figured it that way because of the light, and because the storm had come from the West and no man would sit trying to read with the rain beating in on him. He'd keep that window closed."

Tyson took a deep breath. "An' now I suppose you're going to tell us that Mrs. Harmon packed up her things an' left an' you did nothing to stop her."

Tom looked worried. "No. She hasn't left. She wanted to, but I wouldn't let her. At first she acted insulted. You see, I accused her of murdering her husband."

"Idiot! Don't yuh know that's a job for the police? Now we'll have a fine time gettin' a confession."

"Oh, I got the confession."

"What!"

"I talked to her and pretty soon she broke down and confessed. I wrote it all out on the typewriter and she signed it."

The breath came whistling through Tyson's teeth.

"Well, I'll be damned! Then what in heck did you call headquarters for?"

"Well." Tom's forehead furrowed. "I guess I'm not much of a detective. I suppose I shouldn't have gone so far. The fact is, I don't know the motive. She wouldn't tell me the motive, and I got soft-hearted and stopped questioning her She's locked up in the back room now. Boys there ain't no need of you making a rumpus, is there? Nobody knows what happened. You don't have to stir things up just because I didn't find a motive."

Tyson looked at Wallis soberly. Then he looked back at Tom.

"No, I guess we can forgive you for not discovering the motive. An' since you got a signed confession mebbe it won't be necessary to raise a rumpus. Next time," he cautioned solemnly. "You ought to complete the job and get the motive."

"I hope there won't be any next time," Tom said fervantly. He seemed vastly relieved. "Much obliged boys I guess I ain't much of a detective."

"Well, for an amateur, you'll get by," Tyson said:

Long after the police had departed with their prisoner, Tom wondered why Tyson had winked at Wallis and why Wallis had grinned. Well, only a man in business could understand what a narrow escape he'd had.

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I DON'T FEEL ANY!
WISH WE COULD DO SOMETHING TO STOP THIS --- THEY SAY ONLY THE FEMALES BITE AND STICK!
SMACK! SMACK!
I GOT AN IDEA, MUTT! BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO HELP ME!
SURE, I'LL HELP! ANYTHING TO STOP GETTIN' BIT BY THESE PESTS!
O.K. YOU STAY IN BED! I'LL BE RIGHT BACK!
NOW YOU PICK OUT THE FEMALES AND HAND 'EM TO ME ONE AT A TIME
SORT STARS
PLOP!
9-12

Science and Industry

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF REFINED FOOD

The article from 'Gram Udyoga Patrika' published by the All India Village Industries Association clearly explains why hand-pounded rice is to be preferred to mill-pound rice in the interest of preserving our teeth and general health. That also provide an industry to the village populations growing paddy:—

The results of scientific research which have reached us lately confirm the view that the use of refined foods not only deprives the system of various nutritive elements but also does positive harm to the body. The refining of carbohydrates is an instance of the latter.

At one time it was thought that the premature decay of teeth was due to an excessive consumption of sugar which fermented in the mouth. Later it was attributed to the deficiency of vitamin which not only disturbed the calcium phosphorous metabolism but also produced a decalcifying influence in the cereals consumed. But lately it has been discovered that there is another important cause for the decay of teeth.

CAUSES OF DENTAL DECAY.

It has been found by actual experiment that undecayed normal teeth immersed in refined material like refined sucrose or white flour decayed more than those immersed in unrefined substances like crude cane sugar juice or whole wheat meal and those in the latter decayed more than those immersed in saline and saliva.

The reason for this is that crude carbohydrates contain a protective agent which checks dental decay and which is lost in the process of refining. This theory is further supported by the examination of the condition of the African Bantus. Since the advent of machine ground flour, white bread and refined sugar, these people are found to be suffering from dental caries. The same fate is likely to overtake us if abandoning the age old foods we take to white flour and refined sugar and other deleterious substitutes.

WASTE OF NUTRITIVES.

The other effect of refining food is the waste of necessary nutritive ingredients involved. In the case of rice, for instance, it has been found that a major portion of its important nutritive constituents—proteins minerals and fats—are contained in the outer layer. According to researches conducted by Dr. A. Shreenivasan of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, when the rice is polished and the bran is removed 25 per cent. of the proteins, 30 per cent. of the fats and 60 per cent. of the minerals are removed with it. The complete removal of the bran occurs only when the rice is milled in a machine so that milled rice has practically little nutritive value. When the grain is pounded by hand, however, most of the bran remains. On the other hand, parboiled rice even though partly polished contains more nitrogen and phosphorous than raw rice polished to the same extent. It is also more disgestible than raw rice. Dr. Shreenivasan's research also goes to show that some of the coarse grained and coloured varieties of rice consumed by the poor and avoided by the rich contain large quantities of protein and minerals, particularly phosphorous, calcium and iron and are therefore almost as nutritive as wheat.

PARBOILED RICE.

Also they possess thicker bran layers and hence do not lose very much of the valuable constituents in milling. If they are unpolished and are so washed and cooked that nothing of those elements are thrown away, their value as an article of diet is greatly increased. One disadvantage of unpolished raw rice is that it deteriorates when kept for some time. Parboiled rice on the other hand is better in that respect. But where raw rice cannot be stored it will have to be hulled from time to time in the home in small quantities according to necessity.

It is very important, therefore, if we are to preserve or improve the health of the people in the villages to see that they revert to the wholesome habit of using rice or flour pounded or ground in the home. Milled rice or flour and refined factory suger, as has already been pointed out, are injudious to the human system Every effort should therefore be made to popularise the use of hand pounded unpolished rice, whole wheat flour and jaggery.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF RICE

Courser & Coloured Varieties Are Richer In Essential Constituent

That certain products of rice may be inherently very much nutritious than it is commonly believed to be has been borne out by investigations into the food value of rice carried out at Bangalore. The poor quality of this essential food which is the normal diet of a large section of the population in India is traceable to

(1) the prevailing taste for the white and small-grained varieties of rice.

(2) the process of polishing which removes the major part of the valuable phosphorus and a considerable part of the nutritious protein in addition to the essential vitamin.

(3) the practice of thorough washing (before cooking) which removes a considerable part of the residual phosphorus and

(4) the usual method of cooking involving drainage of the gruel and consequent further loss of nitrogen and phosphorus.

Experiments have gone to show that some of the coarser and coloured varieties are very rich in the essential constituents and if cooked without polishing and without extra washing are nearly as rich as wheat.

While these results, especially if confirmed by further experiments, are of obvious interest and practical applicability, they should not be over-emphasised. It is is the general experience of nutrition research workers that a defective diet can be much more readily improved by the addition of other foods than by varietal improvement of a particular food grain.

TO STUDY ECONOMIC CONDITION

Investigator Leaves For Broach District

NADIAD, Sept. 28.

On behalf of the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, Mr. A. B. Trivedi, Investigator for the Northern Division, had left for Broach to study economic condition of the industries of Broach District.

Sjt. Chandershanker Bhatt, Secretary of the Broach District Congress Committee accompanied him throughout his tour. During his visit Mr. A. B. Trivedi studied economic condition of Polishing machine owners, shoe makers, handloom factory owners, potters, oil crushing ghani owners and of other artisans and industries of the district.

BOARD SCHOOL CLOSED.

The Chairman of the School Board of the Kaira District Local Board has ordered the closure of a Board's primary school in a village in the Borsad Taluka as Harijans could not attend the school owing to strong opposition by the caste Hindus.

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CASH CERTIFICATES AND MINORS

No New Regulations Made

Comments have been appearing in newspapers about the Post Office Cash Certificates lately. It is said that there has been a new regulation introduced by the Posts & Telegraphs Department which precludes the fathers of minor children of communities other than Muslims and Hindus from cashing the Post Office Cash Certificates held in the name of their minor children. It is due entirely to a misapprehension.

The Postal Department have made no new regulation.

Under the rules, Cash Certificates held in the name of minors can be paid to the minors on their attaining majority. During minority, when the value of cash certificates does not exceed Rs. 5,000/-, payment can be made to the father or, if he be dead, to the mother of the minor. When the value of the cash certificates exceeds Rs. 5,000/-, payment can be made only to the legal guardian.

The law authorities have held that, under the personal law of the Hindus and Muslims, the father or, if he be dead, the mother in the case of Hindus, and the father in the case of Muslims, is the natural guardian competent to obtain payment of cash certificates. But in the case of Christians and other communities, neither the father nor the mother is the natural legal guardian. The father or mother in the case of such communities has to produce a certificate of legal guardianship from a competent court. This is definitely a question purely of the personal law of the investor. Any disregard of this law would lay open the Postal authorities to a suit for the recovery of the money, paid to the father or the mother, by the minor on attaining his or her majority.

The duty of the Postal authorities is merely to apply the rules under the law of the land and it is for the investor to assure himself of the legal position in which he stands to his charge before making any investment in the latter's name. It is for him to get legal advice on the point.

No discrimination has been exercised by the Postal Department against any community. As already explained it is purely a question of the personal law of the investor.

NEW OIL FIND IN SAUDI ARABIA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

New oil fields with great potentialities of supply have been discovered by a British company in the northern parts of the city Alhassa, attached to Saudi Arabia kingdom, and close to Bahrain, in the North of Arabia.

Arrangements have been made to exploit the new oil wells on a large scale. It might be recalled that an American company a few years ago succeeded in discovering in the Bahrein areas, the biggest oil fields with rich quality of oil.

The new Bahrein petroleum is now exported in large quantity to whole of Arabia and India at large, under the name of Caltex Oil Company.

10,000 Arab workers and nearly 600 Indians, have been employed in the company.

The Shiekh (Ruler) and the Government of Bahrein are getting now nearly three lacs of rupees monthly income as their share from the company.

Help Fund For Detenus & Political Prisoners

The following appeal signed by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, and 13 others, viz. Sjts. Subhas Chandra Bose, P. C. Roy, Sarat Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad, A. K. M. Zakaria, Mayor, Sanat K. Roy Choudhury, J. C. Gupta, Kiran Sankar Roy, Santosh Kumar Basu, Ashrafefuddin Ahmed Choudhury, Nil Ratan Sircar, Prabhudayal Himatsingka, and Sir Hari Sankar Paul, has been issued to the press

"Released detenus and political prisoners are passing through extreme and inconceivable financial distress. During their prolonged incarceration, family income and ancestral properties of most of them have been almost irrevocably lost. Consequently many of them are now practically starving along with the other members of their families. Many of them are suffering from serious ailments. Owing to pecuniary difficulties they find themselves obliged to suffer without proper treatment.

These are the people who suffered ungrudgingly and staked their liberty and material prospects for the ideal of national emancipation. Their lives are, therefore, valuable assets of the nation. It will bring eternal shame upon us if we allow them to die of starvation and curable diseases. We appeal to the public to awaken to the fullest realisation of their responsibility in this respect, and to contribute generously, each according to his capacity, to the political sufferers' Fund. All contributions should be sent to the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. Political sufferers' Sub-Committee, 99 Premchand Boral Street, Calcutta, or to the treasurer, Mr. Debendra Lal Khan, 3, Minto Park, Calcutta."

SULTAN ACCEPTS MERCHANT'S INVITATION FOR DINNER

MUSCAT, (By Mail.)

Some days ago, Muttrah, a suburb of Sultanath of Muscat, was 'en fete' on account of the first public appearance of Sayid Said bin Taimur, the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, since his triumphant and happy return from the world tour. The jubilant occasions of the Sultan's public appearance here are extremely rare, and on this unique occasion, the Sultan had honoured Haji Bhacker Haji Abdul Latiff Fazul, a leading merchant of Muscat, by most graciously accepting the invitation for dinner, along with all the members of the Royal Family.

The huge and extensive Pandal which was specially erected for the Royal reception, was most gaily and tastefully decorated with silk cloths of brilliant colours.

A little before 1 p.m. the members of the Royal Family, in their rich Arabic attires, the Sheikhs of various places, and the members of gentries from the town, had scarcely occupied the seats in the Pandal, when the Sultan, accompanied by his two uncles, Sayid Nadar and Sayid Shahab, and the private secretary, arrived by state launch, and made His Majestic entry into the place of reception. After Haji Bhacker had respectfully received the Sultan, first the members of the Royal Family and then the others paid in turn their respectful homage to their Sovereign in the characteristic Arabic fashion of humbly bowing and kissing the hand.

The Royal dinner was over in a jovial spirit, and then the Royal Guests retired to the big hall. At this time an Address was read on behalf of Haji Bhacker, in which an unbounded pleasure and extreme joy, at the safe and happy arrival of the Sultan from the world tour to his capital were expressed with an ardent prayer to Almighty to spare the young beloved Sultan to rule for many happy years. A reply of the Sultan was read by the private Secretary in which a high tribute was paid to Haji Bhacker as a leading merchant of Muscat.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Congress Nominates 25 Candidates

(From Our Correspondent).
BANDRA, Oct. 1.

Placards all over the town heralded the election campaign of Bandra and Khar Congress Committee. As the Congress have decided to capture the Board, Congress candidates have been put up in all the wards. The following is the list of candidates selected:—

"A" Ward: Sjt. M. J. Deshpande, Ign. D'Monte and Baurao Shete; "B" Ward: Sjt. Ratanchand Seishmul; "C" Ward: Sjt. S. M. Rutnagur (Solicitor); "D" Ward: Sjt. Bapat and Teli; "E" Ward: Sjt. R. M. Rane, Iyengar and Smt. Bhatt; "F" Ward: Sjt. S. S. Naik, S. G. Joshi, Sutari, Mrs. Jhabvala, Miss Sabnis, Mrs. Annie Almeida, Santa Cruz Ward: Sjts. J. K. Mehta, P. V. Patil, Chandulal Modi, Nagarker, Kirtiker, T. Guido, Fred Selwyn, Mrs. Gangaben Patel and Sjt. D'Souza from Koli-Kalian.

The choice of two Harijan candidates for the "E" and "F" wards has not been made. It is significant that five candidates are Catholics. Out of the 25 nominations, no less than 20 are expected to succeed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. Tairsee's Candidature

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee is a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the constituency of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

ERNAKULAM, Sept. 28.—Due to prompt preventive measures taken by the Health Department of British Cochin and Mattencheri-Cochin, the plague situation has been brought under control. A large number of persons have been inoculated.

RUTHLESS REPRESSION IN TRAVANCORE

Review Of One Month's Civil Disobedience

TINNEVELLI, (By Mail).

Mr P. N Krishna Pillai, member Sri Chithira State Council and member Working Committee Travancore State Congress has issued the following statement to the press:—

To-day, one month is completed since the Travancore State Congress launched its programme of Civil Disobedience. As one of the few remaining outside jail among those who planned the course of action at the beginning in Trivandrum, and as one who is doing publicity work outside the State under instructions from the Council of action, I deem it my duty to take stock of the situation since the beginning of the campaign and to review the happenings till now in a brief manner. I don't venture to do anything except to place before the public the salient features of the struggle

Let me at the very outset state that it is very difficult at present to get at correct figures with regard to the arrests effected and the deaths and injuries due to several firings by military and police till now in the State. There had been six instances of firing by military and police at Neyyatinkara, Quilon, Puthupally, Trivandrum, Attingal and Kanjikuzhi, within this short period of one month. According even to official versions about twelve persons were killed and more than twenty injured on account of these firings. In this connection it is to be noted that Puthupally and Kanjikuzhi where the military and police opened fire are villages lying in the interior of the State. The fact that the military and police resorted to firing from Neyyatinkara in the south to Puthupally and Kanjikuzhi lying in the north of the state is also significant. Two prominent members of the Legislature, one a member of the Nationalist party and the other a non-party member resigned their seats in the Legislature protesting against the firing of the military which according to them was uncalled for and unnecessary.

MORE THAN 200 IN JAIL

Though it is very difficult to get at correct figures with regard to the arrest hitherto effected. I have calculated from the various press reports, and I can say without any fear of contradiction that more than two hundred freedom loving citizens of Travancore have filled the jails within this one month. This is a splendid record for any non-violent battle and this has beaten all records of similar movement in mother Indian States. It should also be remembered that Government are trying to avoid arrests as far as possible because the central jail in Trivandrum has already been filled up by the arrested patriots. People belonging to all communities, such as Nairs, Eshavas, Christians of all sections, Musalmans and Brahmins, are now rotting behind the iron bars of the Pujapura jail. The bulk of those that have been arrested are not ordinary volunteers but leaders belonging to all communities and walks of life. Of those arrested more than fifty are advocates, besides a good number of them being pleaders practising in the various law courts in the state. Fifteen members of the legislature are now in jail. The president of the Trivandrum Bar Association has been arrested under the criminal law amendment regulation. Among those in jail are such veteran non-violent soldiers such as Mr. G. Ramachandran and Mr. G. Sreedar who have actively participated in the freedom struggle in British India. Three secretaries of prominent trade unions are now in jail. There are leading merchants, eminent journalists, students and workers among those now spending their lives in prison. The volume of sacrifice involved in all these can be correctly understood only when one realises the position in life of those who are now in jail.

RUTHLESS REPRESSION.

I don't wish to narrate all methods of ruthless repression that Government have adopted. Lathi charges, persecution of relatives of those who participated in the struggle, torturing of workers of the state Congress and students in police lockups, the ill-treatment of those in custody resulting in hunger-strikes and above all the shocking death of an ardent worker who had been taken in custody and later admitting in the hospital with injuries are all known to every Travancorean. All political prisoners in Travancore are even to this day treated as ordinary convicts. Several of those already convicted including prominent legislators and advocates are undergoing terms of rigorous imprisonment under most humiliating conditions.

Three newspapers in the state including the 'Malayala Manorama' which is half a century old have been suppressed by the Government, and they have banned the entry of four newspapers from the neighbouring state of Cochin, into Travancore.

TERRORISING PEOPLE

What was the reaction of these measures adopted by Government to terrorise the people, on the country as a whole? Any one who has watched the course of events in Travancore during the past four weeks will be convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that the country has risen in revolt against this repressive policy, and that these measures have only helped to draw all sections of the public, men and women into the fold of the state Congress. Meetings and processions in defiance of Criminal Law amendment regulation are being held daily even in remote villages. The country is preparing for even a more stiff struggle in the near future. The noble part played by women and students in the movements has won the approbation of all India.

The S. N. D. P. Yagum, the representative organisation of the Ezhavas founded by His Holiness late Sree Narayana Guru stood by the State Congress inspite of Government's threat to cancel its licence under the Travancore Companies regulation. Facing this worst repression, Travancore has given the lie direct to the boast of those that said that the movement will be suppressed within two weeks. I am sure that the State will find no peace or contentment until civil liberty and responsible Government are established.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

The s.s. "Kalavati" will leave Bombay, Prince's Dock "L" Shed, for Mangalore Line ports on Tuesday, 4th October, 1938, as usual.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

100 Frere Road,
Bombay, 1st October, 1938.
(Tel No. 25061).
Prince's Dock Office,
(Tel. No. 24086).

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FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS and WEAK LUNGS
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2 2ND PRIZES OF RS. 75 EACH.
2 3RD PRIZES OF RS. 50 EACH.
A SPECIAL PRIZE OF RS. 100 FOR A KNITTED OR WOVEN SHAWL OR BLANKET
20 CONSOLATION PRIZES OF RS. 10 EACH
5 CHILDREN'S PRIZES OF RS 10 EACH

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2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

Bombay, Oct. 1.

L Triestino s.s. Alberto Treves of 3209 reg tons Capt F Olivari arrived from Genoa via Italian Coast Ports Port Said Suez Massowa and Karachi with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt O W A H Hale arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst arrived from Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo

Anchor Line s.s. Cilicia of 6577 reg tons Capt F M Henderson arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said Suez Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Bauenfels of 4[illegible] reg tons Capt E Lomberg arrived from Bremen via Hamburg Antwerp and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Chitral of 8[illegible] reg tons Capt W L Pocock arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Shanghai Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

O S Kaisha's s.s. London Maru of 4414 reg tons Capt M Takagi sailed for Kobe via Karachi and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. El Hind of 3225 reg tons Capt L J Evans sailed for Karachi with passengers and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalamani of 2346 reg tons Capt W J Morgan sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

Caltex (India) s.s. New Zealand of 5665 reg tons Capt R Moss sailed for Suez with same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Durenda of 4450 reg tons Capt A A Parker sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo

M Mackenzie s.s. Houghton Hall of 2968 reg tons Capt H T White sailed for Calcutta via Madras with same bottom cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Agra of 3866 reg tons Capt W Mekenzie sailed for Karachi Port Said Antwerp Dunkerk and Liverpool with local and same bottom cargo

F F Campbell s.s. Urbino of 3212 reg tons Capt N W Kemp sailed for Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst sailed for Durban via Marmagoa with passengers and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 1-10-38.

S Braunfels (LE) for Karachi Marmagoa and Europe and American Ports

S S Kinross (LD) for Port Said (For Orders)

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 1.

2 Braunfels 4852 tons Karachi 4-10 L Edwards
3 Cilicia 6577 tons Karachi 5-10 Anchor Line
6 Urbino 3212 tons Calcutta 1-10 F F Campbell
6 Durenda 4450 tons Karachi 1-10 M M
7 City of Agra 3866 tons Karachi 1-10 J Finlay
8 Gabbiano 2954 tons Port Said 2-10 L Dreyfus
9 London Maru 4414 Karachi 1-10 O S K
10 British Hope 3176 tons Abadan 2-10 Agents Anglo-I-Oil
14 Marienfels 4079 Antwerp N F L Edwards
15 Haughton Hall 2968 tons Madras 2-10 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bandra 1893 tons P Gulf 5-10 M M
7 Gogra 3125 tons Rangoon 2-10 M M
9 Alberto Treves 3209 tons Singapore 3-10 L Triestino

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Jalarajan 3168 tons NF NF S S N
F Cambay Star 320 M Coast 4-10 S Hassum
H Hashemi 293 tons NF NF S Massum
K Rahamani 1291 NF NF I Morrison
N Sonavati 968 tons NF NF B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-10-38 P and O S N
Somali 7-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 26-10-38 M M
Viceroy of India 24-10-38 P and O S N
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 10-10-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

California 13-10-38 Anchor Line
Cian Graham 15-9-38 J Finlay
City of Venice 7-10-38 K Nixon
Harmodius 30-9-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 17-10-38 L Edwards
Wachtfels 9-10-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Agra 7-10-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Rangoon 5-10-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 18-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 8-10-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Hilda 10-10-38 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Alberto Treves 3-10-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 3-10-38 L Triestino
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Mauly 4-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Chitral 1-10-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 15-10-38 O S Kaisya
Yeifuku Maru 9-10-38 O S Kaisya
Kunishima Maru 13-10-38 N Y Kaisya

FROM BASRA

Bankura 6-10-38 M M
Varela 1-10-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Nardana 1-10-38 P and O S N
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 15-10-38 M M
Tairea 22-10-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Sunda 5-10-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gandara 5-10-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Werdenfels 6-10-38 L Edwards
Vita 6-10-38 M M
Kendelfels 1-10-38 L Edwards
Tokushima Maru 9-10-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Soudan 29-10-38 P and O S N
Chitral 5-10-38 P and O S N
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Behar 11-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 26-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 29-10-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 14-10-38 Anchor Line
California 27-10-38 Anchor Line
City of Venice 27-10-38 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Marienfels 2-10-38 L Edwards
Werdenfels 10-10-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 20-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 7-10-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-9-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Fushimi Maru 27-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
Alipore 8-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 14-10-38 N Y Kaisya
London Maru 1-10-38 O S Kaisya
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 18-10-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-10-38 L Triestino
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N
Somali 10-10-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N

FOR SAIGON

Alberto Treves 5-10-38 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Bandra 5-10-38 M M
Varela 6-10-38 M M

FOR JAVA

St. Dunstan N F G Trading

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 26-10-38 M M
Takliwa 12-10-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 12-10-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Gurna 6-10-38 M M
Mauly 5-10-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Elhind 28-9-38 Scindia S N
Vita 8-10-38 M M
Braunfels 2-10-38 L Edwards
City of Agra 2-10-38 J Finlay

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Durenda 29-9-38
S S Gurna 30-9-38
S S Silverbeech (Boats Am. Cotton) 30-9-38
S S Levernbank (Boats Am. Cotton) 30-9-38
S S President Adams (Boats Am. Cotton) 30-9-38
S S El Hind 30-9-38
S S Vita 30-9-38
S S Ranpura (Boats) 30-9-38
S S Cambay Star 1-10-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 1.

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 200 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 2432 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 568 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 2682 bags linseed oil cake Rallı Bros; 50 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 680 bags linseed oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake The East Asiatic; 25 bales wool raw C Lister; 50 dms castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mill

For Manchester: 1356 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 25 bales raw cotton Langley; 100 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 100 dms castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mills Mfg.

For Marseilles: 57 bags gum S Hassum; 59 bags gum R Behram; 65 bags gum E Manji; 120 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 52 dms gr nut oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 100 dms castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg: 220 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India) 66 bags gum A Naranji; 2560 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2600 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Rotterdam: 10000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp: 50 bales hemp raw K Tricamji.

For Westerwick: 1280 bags myrabollam K Tricamji.

S S Urbino for New York: 445 bags myrabollam P Mathradas.

IMPORTS

S S Strathnaver Agent M Mackenzie from London: 36 cases machinery; 500 dms cement; 75 cases bacon; 44 cases sweets; 80 cases sherry; 62 cases wine; 74 cases medicines; 40 dms malt extract 156 loose tyre outer covers; 46 cases cigarettes; 61 cases books; 410 cases conty cocoa choc provisions cud fish etc 269 bdls galvd gas tubes; 150 cases biscuits; 38 cases ovaltine; 50 cases dry distemper; 345 cases whisky; 1000 sacks portland cement; 100 nos steel cylinders 50 cases cond milk; 151 cases boot polish; 31 cases chewing gum; 95 pkgs steel work; 58 cases bottled stout; 20 pcs springs; 42 cases preserves; 23 cases printing ink; 84 loose tyres; 124 bdls tubes; 126 cases paint; 38 loose tyres with tubes inserted; 37 bdls brass bars; 86 cases gummed paper 140 pcs smoked handcocks fitters.

From Havre: 50 coils copper wire.

From Rotterdam: 91 cases cheese; 49 dms dyestuff.

From Basle: 141 dms aniline colour; 43 cases machinery.

From Marseilles: 123 cases mineral water; 50 cases gum; 30 cases vermouth

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Oct. 1.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

LONDON SPELTER

London, Oct. 1.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) F.O.B. closed.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	98
3 per cent 1986/7	110
5 per cent 1945/55	115/8

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	107/8
Bank of Hindusthan	29/8
Bank of India	140/8
Central Bank	29/12
Imperial Bank F P	1335
Imperial Bank P P	3/8
Indian Overseas Bank	41/8
Reserve Bank	114/4
Union Bank	5/8

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	505
Ambica	230
Arun	232/8
Arvind	1230
Asok	235
Bharatkhand	2/25
Bombay Dyeing	340
Buckingham and Carnatics	68
Calico	625
Central India	250
Century	266/4
Colaba	147/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	150
Hukumchand	195
Indore	60/10
Jubilee	205
Khatau Makanji	118/12
Kohinoor	263/2
Laxmi Cotton	476/4
Madhusudan	290
Marsden	105
Morarji	138/12
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
Raipur	707/8
Rajnagar	235
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2925
Simplex	80/10
Swadeshi	208/12
Vishnu	1227/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley ord	1392/8
Tata Hydro ord	146/4
Tata Power ord	XD 1295

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	121/4
Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	138/12
Bombay Tram	116/4
Surat Electrics	169/6

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	306/4
Associated Cements	109/12
Belapur	184/6
Bombay Burma New	160
Bombay Burma Old	480
Bombay Steam	216/14
New Great	225
Bombay Telephone	83/12
Br B Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	6/6
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleaching	123/4
Industrial Investment Tr	42/4
Indian Radio Ord	335
Indian Radio Defd	425
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	28/12
Mysore Sugar	27/4
Port Canning	92/8
Premier Construction	63/4
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	18/11
Shivrajpur	40/12
Tata Oil	35/12
Tata Steel Ordy	270/8
Tata Steel Defd	1310

JUTES

Birla Jute	14
Howrah	46/8
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	440
Kanknarrah	345
Lawrence	345
Reliance	61

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, Sept. 30.

	This Week £
Total bullion	327,900,000
Public deposits	11,400,000
(a) Other deposits	140,100,000
Government securities	112,800,000
(b) Other securities	30,100,000
Notes and coin	26,900,000
Notes in circulation	500,900,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	17.77
(A) Other deposits include bankers	99,900,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	7,300,000
Total deposits	151,500,000
Total securities	142,900,000

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

October	4.67
January	4.70

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 1.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.82.12
Paris	178.93
Berlin	12.04-1/2
Madrid	100.40
Montreal	4.85-1/4
Amsterdam	8.85-3/4
Brussels	28.53-1/2
Milan	91.62
Berne	21.17

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct. 1.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton 10-11-0 October sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton 12-0-0 October sellers.

Liseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton 12-10-0 October sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton 11-2-6 October-November sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton 1017.6 October-November sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 1.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels 25/6 October sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 25/6 October sellers.

Wheat South Australian parcels 30 October sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct. 1.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 22/6 October sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 22/1-1/2 November/December sellers.

WHEAT MARKET OUTLOOK

Decreasing Speculative Entnusiasm

Delhi, Sept. 29.

(From our own correspondence.)

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week back in markets as reported from the selected marts of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 2.8 (26-8) Canadian 30.0 (25.9)

Liverpool:—Dec. 64 1/2 (68) March 62 1/8 (59 1/2)

Winnipeg:—Dec. 63 1/4 (60 1/4) May 66 1/4 (63 3/4)

Chicago:—Dec. 65 1/4 (62 7/8) May 66 1/2 (63 1/4)

Buenos Aires:—Oct. 7.37 (6.62)

Karachi:—Oct. 21-8 (20-10) July 24-4-6 (22-5-0)

Bombay:—Jan. 4-5-3 (4-1-6) May 3-5-3 (3-5-0)

Calcutta:—May 3-7-0 (3-5-3)

Hapur:—Ready 2-6-3 (2-5-2) Mangsir 2-6-8 (2-5-1) Jeth 2-9-6 (unissued).

Amritsar:—Mangsir 2-3-2 (2-2-2) Har 2-6-4 (2-5-2)

The wheat markets during the week under review have come across a violently firm attitude, as a consequence, the values suddenly jumped upwards. European political tension is mainly influencing the course of prices and hourly shifting reports are responsible for sturdy and wide as well as frequent fluctuations and also for a decreasing speculative enthusiasm. Weekend suggestions of more hopeful interpretations of political news resisted, for a moment, the advance, but thereafter, same conditions continued to prevail. However, if the present circumstances continue, it appears that general trading will be greatly reduced and even small buying and selling orders will be enough to wield more ascendency over the price level. Bulls seem to have no proneness to back up the markets fearing further drop while bears have no courage to go shorts after the losses sustained during the course of the recent unexpected rise. Although the situation is at present serious and disturbing, we still believe that there will be a peaceful settlement in the European tension. Besides the above political developments, the hegemonic market factors which kept to the upward trend, are; absence of selling pressure in sympathy with Winnipeg and other markets, possibilities of U.S. Government purchases of cash wheat in the North West due to lack of storage facilities and reports that the Govt. is making additional efforts to support the prices.

CHEERFUL TONE

The undertone in the North Indian markets has been distinctly cheerful and the values have fluctuated, on an average, within a loop of about 2 1/2 annas per maund. The merchants who have been under the influence of the European developments, remained this week quite nervous, culminating in a more or less nervous trading. The recent price deviations were apparently dangerous and were bound to result in losses to those who loiter with the markets. The highest for Mangsir was recorded at Rs. 2-6-9 and the lowest at Rs. 2-4-3 as against Rs. 3-4-3 and 3-3-5, the highest and the lowest levels of the corresponding week of the last year. In this market the arrivals were extremely negligible while the exports were also not much. Only about 17 Khattis (approximately 30 1/2 tons in each Khatti) were despatched to the eastern consuming outlets. Cash wheat business was inactive but the forward was, however, fairly good. The arrivals in the Punjab average 1500 bags per day; the chief buyers being millers. The demand for flour is reported to be good. The inter-provincial trading is much better this year than that of last year. Stocks in almost all the centres are reducing rapidly. Hapur has a stock of 769 Khattis (last year 1452 Khattis), Chandosi 150000 maunds and Lyallpur about 100000 bags.

UNSETTLED ATMOSPHERE

The Karachi market has again undergone indefinite and unsettled atmosphere and in view of the extremely delicate situation now going on in political circles, trading activity has been less pronounced than average expectations. Whenever news about French-British talks materialising into shape of peaceful solution were received here, the market would present an easing effect but private advices that the Czech Republic was not agreeable to the proposals caused feverish speculative covering together with general buying. These matters helped the prices to rally appreciably. The fluctuations were rather erratic and wide. Speculative activity was on a restricted scale as the operators preferred to pursue wait and watch policy. Spot business was more brisk and the total sales amounted to about 41000 bags which were largely on local mills and Bombay shippers accounts Arrivals were smaller whilst exports were larger than those of past week. During the week ended Sept. 25, the total receipts and shipments aggregated to about 28840 and 54587 bags respectively. About 525000 bags are estimated to be the stock as compared with 10 lakh bags last year this day. On Sept. 22, 500 bags were tendered against September contract.

Following rumours of war causing speculative buying and covering and firm foreign advices, prices in Bombay ruled steady but reports of peaceful proposals brought a stampede to stablization of values which are on the balance up by about 4 annas per cwt. The business has however been restricted and it is feared that it would continue to be sluggish so long as there are no export possibilities. Local huge stocks, cheaper Australians offers and difficulties in insurances against war risk are disturbing the feeling. Australia reports shipments of 9250 tons of wheat during this week

PRICES MAINTAINED

Prices in Calcutta have been well maintained with firm undercurrent. Flour demand is fastly increasing and the mills are working very satisfactorily. It is reported that the local postal authorities have issued a notification which states of the temporary suspension of all private telegrams to Czechoslovakia. This has precipitated a great nervousness over the operators in all sections. The local millers are making purchases in upcountry centres and Karachi as well. Australian wheat is being imported also in this port.

The markets outside India during the week have advanced very appreciably under apprehension of outbreak of European war. As most eyes are set on the political tensions, the trading has been not much active. But it seems that millers will want to buy fair line of wheat in near future and any renewed war bogey may see some active buying. Russia has shippen very small quantity of wheat, the total being only 163000 qrs this week. A statement is made by Russia that no further wheat shipments will be made during the present cereal year. The Agricultural Department of U.S.A., has at the eleventh hour withdrew her plans of wheat export subsidy and with it, the fears of rate war have been suppressed

According to a cablegram received from the General Secretary, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, the estimated yield of wheat in Belgium during the winter season has been placed at 484 thousand metric tons (476 thousand tons of 2240 lbs. each) and in Sweden at 690 thousand metric tons. Argentina has sown 20016 thousand acres of wheat this year. The corresponding figures of Argentina wheat last year were 19275 thousand acres.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

World export and import figures for the week ending Sept. 17, and for the period commencing from August 1, to date and for the corresponding period of last year in 1000 qrs. are:

U.S.A. & Canada	519	3534	2398
Argentina	140	956	754
Australia	173	1793	597
Russia	163	2513	1085
Danubian countries	124	533	383
India	1	392	155
Total	1120	9727	6307
IMPORTS.			
Europe	835	7978	4831
Ex-Europe	285	1749	1476
Total	1120	9727	6307

ASSAM BENGAL CEMENT CO. LTD.

Directors Report

The Directors of the Assam Bengal Cement Co. Ltd., have issued the following report:—

The Company obtained the necessary certificate for the commencement of business from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 21st March, last. Shares have been sold steadily since then and the total number of shares allotted by your Company upto now against receipt of cash is Rs. 21,56,858 being the face value of the shares.

In due course, however, shares to the value of Rs 4,00,000 will have to be issued to the vendors in terms of the agreement. Thus the total shares issues for cash and to be issued for consideration, will total up to Rs. 25,56,858 out of the total share capital issued to the public for Rs. 55,00,000.

Of the balance, a large portion almost representing 1/5th of the issued capital has been kept in reserve for subscription by bonafide residents of the province of Assam in terms of the undertaking given by the Managing Agents to the Government of Assam, who naturally are very anxious that the people of the province of Assam should have an opportunity of taking an interest in this company by subscribing to its share capital

GOVERNMENT HELP

Unfortunately, however, the response from the province has been so far very poor, and if there is no improvement in this matter, we intend to approach the Government of Assam with a view to obtain their permission to place in other markets the shares now reserved for the Assam province.

Regarding the progress made since the incorporation of your Company in regard to the establishment of the factory, we have placed order for a complete cement plant with the well-known firm of cement machinery manufacturers Messrs. G. Polysius A.G., of Dessau (Germany). This plant is capable of daily output of 250 tons of cement.

With the progress made so far, which has been fairly rapid, that the construction of the factory and the erection of all machineries should be ready by the end of the year 1939

The financial position as stated above would satisfy you that your Company have already received sufficient capital to complete the proposed scheme and the portion of the capital reserved for the people of Assam, will no doubt be easily subscribed if placed in other markets, but before doing so, further opportunities should be given to the people of Assam to take an interest in this concern, which will be an acquisition to their province.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Our Sugar Markt for Java Sugar ruled steady but quiet during the early part of the week and prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about half an anna per cwt. However during the latter part of the week, the market ruled steady and prices advanced by about half an anna in Near positions and by about 1-1/2 annas in Distant positions. Java Market was reported steady with 'Niwas' limits unchanged.

Indian Sugar prices declined by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in the beginning of the week but during the latter part prices advanced by about 2 to 3 annas due to better reports from Cawnpore and Calcutta. At the close, the market ruled quiet.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags; leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Per Cwt.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs.5-8-6 Conf. Terms.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-12-6 Conf. Terms.

Britania Sugar Ready Rs. 16-14-0

Indian Sugar:—

Ready Rs.13-13-0 to 14-8-0

Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 30.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1936/7	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	2,552	556	3,747	890
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	814	123	888	188
Exports from U. S. Ports	623	115	874	203
Of which to Japan	156	26	47	4
Of which to China	2	2	8	4
Of which to Great Britain	76	20	266	81
Of which to Germany	120	14	164	25
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,933	—	2,494
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,630	—	1,489
World's visible supply	—	8,872	—	5,649
Of which to American cotton	—	6,846	—	5,107
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	1,341	200	1,521	258
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,302	226	2,363	483

N. B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London Sept. 14.

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,413,675 on September 7th as compared with £326,413,345 on the previous Wednesday.

The tension in the European political situation has been reflected in the gold market, where prices advanced sharply following the appreciation of the Dollar against Sterling. Conditions have been very active and at the daily fixing about 6,900,000 was disposed of during the week; offerings included resales. Whilst a large proportion of the amounts offered were taken for shipment to New York, it is believed that official quarters were also buyers on occasions when, partly owing to sales by nervous holders and partly for technical reasons connected with shipment, the Sterling price was fixed at a discount on Dollar parity.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 5th instant to midday on the 12th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,407,488
British East Africa	13,709
British India	157,572
British Guiana	16,694
New Zealand	19,391
Brazil	215,536
Germany	1,310,981
Netherlands	41,511
Belgium	7,586,04[illegible]
France	12,396
Switzerland	138,400
Other countries	7,213
	£10,926,936

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£15,162,312
Netherlands	1,050,523
France	42,557
Switzerland	1,078,111
Finland	46,859
Sweden	1,588,394
Palestine	13,640
Morocco	13,259
Channel Islands	5,627
Other countries	690
	£19,001,972

A new monthly high record gold output was established by the Transvaal during August 1938; the production for that month was 1,047,389 fine ounces as compared with the previous record of 1,027,123 fine ounces in July 1938. The output for August 1937 was 987,433 fine ounces.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for July 1938 amounted to 68,821 fine ounces as compared with 68,383 fine ounces for June 1938 and 67,093 fine ounces for July 1937.

SILVER

Silver prices advanced steadily during the week, quotations yesterday reaching 19.9/16d. for cash and 19.3/8d. for two months' delivery. Helped by the appreciation of the dollar against sterling, American trade demand was a feature and further support was provided by bear covering purchases. Offerings from the East and speculative resales were the main sources of supply whilst the Indian Bazaars both bought and sold.

To-day the European political tension was reflected by a sharp rise in silver prices in Bombay and although London prices did not fully respond, they rose to 19.11/16d, for cash and 19.7/16d, for two months' delivery.

The market outlook must be considered as uncertain, depending largely upon developments in the political situation.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 5th instant to midday on the 12th instant:

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£ 5,545
France	16,102
Belgium	13,766
Germany	2,9/3
Morocco	8,630*
Other countries	3,018
	£50,034

EXPORTS

United States of America	£131,986
Sweden	2,530
Denmark	1,024
Poland	1,517
Netherlands	1,126
Portugal	1,840
Aden and Dependencies	6,753
Palestine	2,150*
Other countries	388
	£149,314

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom:—

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 1.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb closed.

(Continued from col. 7)

in the first line. One day, if we wish to survive, we must sink our scruples and forget our fears.

Where, if we must fight, can we find braver allies or a cleaner cause than in Spain? Duty and the strategy of self-preservation call us to her aid.

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PENALTY OF WEAKNESS AND TREACHERY

(Continued from page 6).

the Western Democracies, retires contemptuously into her shell.

(2) The Soviet Union, which the French no less than the British have ignored throughout this crisis, will now withdraw into isolation. The Franco-Russian Pact, broken in its application to Czechoslovakia, can now survive only as a scrap of paper.

(3) The rickety structure of French alliances in the East, long sagging, has now collapsed. The neutralisation and dismemberment of Czechoslovakia surrenders to Hitler all the keys to power in Central and Eastern Europe.

The Poles, by their own folly, are at his mercy. The Danube is his river. It is fantastic to suppose that even the lavish use of British money can hold Rumania for long.

(4) Mr. Chamberlain's achievement is therefore to bring about, in face of this suddenly consolidated coalition of Fascist and semi-Fascist Powers, the complete isolation of Britain and France.

Together, conscious of their cowardice, they dispute the precise degree of their shame. Each cherishes, as Professor Tawney has put it, "the ambition to be eaten last." Each possesses much that is edible.

Whether, in enjoyment of the sudden omnipotence Mr. Chamberlain has conceded to him, Hitler, after digesting Central Europe, will turn first on France and then on Russia, or first on Russia and then on France, we cannot guess as yet.

What we can see clearly is that with swift strokes rained upon the blind democracies, he has snatched the strategical positions essential for either operation—the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and two-thirds of Spain.

Mussolini, as Hitler's avowed ally, faces France on the Alps, on the frontiers of Tunis, and on the Spanish Islands and mainland.

If Spain Is Lost

We began by speaking of "action." But where shall we act? Where in our impotent shame have we still some power?

May I repeat what I have tried to say through two years? Spain is, for three reasons, the most favourable ground on which to begin the inevitable struggle for our liberties and our safety.

It raises none of the problems of conscience that are the legacy of Versailles. It lies between Atlantic and Mediterranean, subject to sea power. The roads of France lead into it directly. In short, it is as easy to succour and defend as remote and land-locked Czechoslovakia is difficult.

Our case, at the best, is more perilous than it has ever been since Napoleon dominated the Continent. But now, as then, by the unalterable dictates of geography, in Spain lie the keys to recovery. If Spain also is lost, then France is encircled and our sea-roads cut.

It may be that we have only a week or two in which to avert this final catastrophe. Franco has arms enough, but he lacks men.

The necessary men stand ready to embark in Italy, but Mussolini dare not let them sail until the fate of Czechoslovakia is settled to his ally's satisfaction.

If once they are allowed to land in Spain, while we deny arms to the Republic, not its doom only but that of France and England will be sealed. A coalition that held Spain and the Mediterranean, as well as the whole of Central Europe, would either dictate its will to us or compel us to fight the most doubtful and terrible war in our history.

If in the days that lie immediately before us we fail to succour Spain. That is the doom that awaits us.

For this action Labour stands (Continued In col. 6)

Sharp Opening Rise On New York Cotton Exchange

HEAVY REALISING AND INCREASED HEDGE SELLING

Dawn Of Era Of Reconstruction: But Fears Of Gradual Disappearance Of Armament Programmes

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

The peace signed at Munich has firmly established an era of reconstruction to be followed by broadening international trade but it is feared that armament programmes will gradually disappear.

Thus we will have normal flow of business but bearish statistical cotton situation does not point to any material improvement.

The New York cotton market was not affected by Washington recommendations for a higher cotton loan, while realising reduced advances caused by expectations of favourable economic ramifications of foreign developments.

The market opened very steady and was active. Prices advanced early on foreign buying in response to Munich Agreement and some general buying on the strength of the Stock market. Prices reacted partially on realising, increased hedge selling and liquidation of October with demand less active after the close of foreign markets. But the market later firmed up on covering. Spot cotton was firm and textiles were higher, buyers resisting the advance. The market closed steady.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 14 to 16 points with December 8.16. As soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined 12 points from the opening level on increased selling and December was quoted 8.04 which was the lowest level. Later on there was some covering and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton was quoted 8.25c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8-17c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with January 4.72. The market was cheerful as a result of Munich Agreement. Liverpool New York parity is restrtng to normal owing to evaporation of war fears. Business was mixed, including October liquidation and investment buying of distincts. Later on there was replacement of short interest and American straddle selling which met trade calling and Cntinental buying. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.80d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Giza futures closed 11 points up to 9 points down and Uppers declined 7 to 3 points. The Alexandria market was steady. Sakels futures advanced 10 to 6 points and Ashmouni futures gained 14 to 5 points.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

No improvement has been discernible in dealings in the Manchester market. Anxiety arising out of the Central European situation, with its many new developments, and lack of confidence in the raw material, which is still sagging, have continued to exercise a restrictive influence on enterprise.

It seems too much to hope that a greater readiness to operate will become apparent after the second official estimate of the American cotton crop has been digested. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates have been another unfavourable influence, which seems likely to persist for some time, and meanwhile more spindles and looms are falling idle, so that the prospects for the trade when the holiday period has ended are about as black as they could be.

INDIAN BUSINESS

Dealers in Indian are not disposed to trade until the terms of the new agreement are known, and none of the other Far Eastern markets has displayed much activity. Buying for Egypt and West Africa has been only in scrappy lots, and there has been no bulk business for South America. More inquiry has been received, however, from the West Indies, and some Scandinavian customers have offered rather more freely. The home trade and the Dominions have placed several small orders and a few for moderate quantities, most of the demand being for standard cloths.

Yarn sales have remained poor in all sections of the trade. Some type qualities have been sold for Germany, but otherwise demand has been featureless.

—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York December highest 8.16+16 (10 a.m.)

New York December lowest 8.04+04 (2-13 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 4.72+01.

Liverpool January lowest 4.66—05.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following Cable from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bro. Cabled:—"Expect an improvement in business Europe and America in the near future on account of settlement of European affairs and market purchase on all declines.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends.

Liverpool.—Expect ultimate business expansion and higher market.

Liverpool.—Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. Market would have been better but for straddle operators selling here against purchases in New York owing to improved political outlook.

Liverpool.—Continuation of October liquidation caused decline helped by strength of Sterling. Think higher prices will be seen later in season as contracts will be scarce owing to very small long interest.

New York.—Early demand from foreign, local and trade sources met pront taking and hedge selling. Worth Street active with renewed agitation for processing taxes.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their Foreign Friends:—

London:—"Fears of war have been decreased. International political outlook better. United States of America business news better but there is every probability of quiet market until satisfactory conclusion Central Europe. Cotton: expect quiet market United Kingdom but advise buy distant months United States of America markets."

Liverpool:—"Now that peace has been attained and confidence firmly established think era of reconstruction has dawned and we anticipate broadening international trade. We favour purchases cotton present levels."

New York:—"Demand not sustained but little pressure to sell. Good business in dry goods. Prefer buying on declines only."

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

EASTERN:—Heavy rain. Rainfall in Wilmington (North Carolina) 9.2 inches.

CENTRAL:—Occasional showers. Local rain in Tennessee.

WESTERN:—Cloudy showers.

FORECAST

EASTERN:—Cloudy rain.

CENTRAL:—Generally fair to partly cloudy.

WESTERN:—Mostly cloudy, Unsettled.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 1.

December	8.08
January	8.05
March	8.04
May	7.99
July	7.97
September	8.04
Middling Spot	8.25 nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 1.

October	8.19
December	8.22
January	8.19
Middling Spot	8.22

11-00 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL

New York, Oct. 1.

October closed
December closed
January closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 1.

	Bales
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	22,900
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

FRANCIS—5	OCT. 2—
October	4.51
November	4.60
December	4.64
January	4.67
February	4.68
March	4.70
April	4.70
May	4.71
June	4.72
July	4.73
August	4.72
September	4.72
October	4.72
Middling Spot	4.83

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 30

SAKELS—	
November	13.15+10
January	13.36+06
March	13.58+10
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.28+7
December	10.37+7
GIZA—	
November	12.85+14
January	12.87+13
March	12.90+05

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 29th Sept.	1,499
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	81,418
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	29,576
Increase	51,842

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152 10 for Broach A.M. delivery and did not fluctuate even two annas as there was utter absence of business. It is now over three weeks that prices are grinding around the present level hence no new business is possible. Liverpool market was due to open 2 points down and it opened one point lower and later on was quoted 3 points lower. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and Broach A.M. was quoted at Rs. 152-8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a.
F.G.M.G. Broach Apl/May	152 10
Fine M.G. Oomra Dec/Jan.	136 12
F.G.M.G. Bengal Dec/Jan.	174 12

Ready Cotton Quotations

	Bombay, Oct. 1. New	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	119/21		
Bengal Fine	116/17	+8	+6
Bengal F.G.	110/14		
C. P. 1	138/39	+15	+12
C. P. 2	134/36	+9	+7
Arvi	134/36		
Amraoti	134/36		
Ellichpur	134/36		
Berar	133/35	+6	+3
Khandesh	126/30	Par	—3
Jalna/Sailu	128/30		
Burwah/Sanavad	134/36		
Khandwa	134/36		
Harda/Khirkiya	134/36		
Mathia	111/16		
Malkapur	131/33		
Broach	137/42		
Punjab 4F	162/67	N/D.	
Punjab 289F.	187/92	+50	
Sindh N.T.	172/77	+38	A/M.
Kampala	262/63		+127
New Manza	247/48		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay Oct. 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		208	202
Central India	58	9,134	...
Barsi and Nagar	50	656	386
Hyderabad-Gaorani		202	...
Berar		2,179	6
Central Provinces	63	2,777	48
Total Oomras	171	15,156	642
Dholera	165	9,420	600
N.-W. Provinces		2	..
Rajputana		732	...
Sind-Punjab	52	4,606	5,686
Broach		3,959	1,482
Coompta and Dharwar		3,279	1,334
Westerns-Northerns	104	2,651	262
Cocanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		886	704
American			158
Egyptian, African and Sudan		41,219	18,906
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			26
Total	492	81,910	29,712

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 29th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	250	9,370	20,687
Japan and China	639	70,608	21,980
Coast Ports	450	3,070	7,271
Up-country by Rail		25,943	23,583
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,812	1,388
Total	1,339	152,803	74,909

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 30-9-38	1301000	2362000
Receipts Yesterday 30-9-38	69000	101000
Exports to date 30-9-38	619000	870000
Stock at Ports 23-9-38	2846000	2233000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-9-38	2386000	1244000
Stock at Liverpool 23-9-38	1167000	684000
Visible Supply 23-9-38	6490000	4475000
Quantity in sight 23-9-38	1996000	2857000
Quantity out of sight 23-9-38	1141000	1263000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 103 December 124 January 131 March 139 May 147 July 152 at cross rate 4.83 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 152 Liverpool May 1939 4.76 Rs. 52 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 152 New York May 7.99 Rs. 31 3/4 at cross rate 4.83 3/8

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 30

GIZA—	
Spot	7.78—6
October	6.72—9
November	6.72—9
January	6.97—0
March	7.01+3
May	7.05+9
January	7.27+7
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.20—8
October	6.01—7
November	5.99—7
January	5.97—3
March	5.99—1
May	5.99+1
July	5.99+2

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Oct 1

January	52.35

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 21d. to £7-4-1. London-Paris Exchange rate was 178.75 and Dollar-Sterling Cross rate was 4.83 3/8. London Silver prices declined 1 16d. to 19 1/4d. Speculators bought and sold and the market was steady. Later unsatisfied buyers were at fixed prices. New York Silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal Silver futures advanced 50 points. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0.8 3/8. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and quotations were as under:

	Gold Rs. a. p.	Silver Rs. a. p.
Ready	35 13 6	50 15 0
Ashwin dely.	36 14 0	50 14 0
„ Teji Man.	0 2 6	0 8 0
Kartik dely.	36 14 6	50 13 0
„ Teji Man.	0 5 6	1 2 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 1.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	7.4.1-1/2

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Gold, all in bar, valued at Rs. 13,30,055 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, October 1.

The s.s. "Kenya" carried two consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 12,644 for Mombassa, while two consignments worth Rs. 13,16,786 and Rs. 625 were booked for being carried to London by the s.s. "Chitral."

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,19,65,17,536.

N. Y. Silver

New York, Sept 30

Spot	42 3/4 cents

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 30

Copper	£42 13 9
Lead	£15 12 6
Spelter	£14 11 3
Tin	£198 2 6

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, Sept. 30.

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:—

Platinum 100 per cent. Rs. 52 per tola.

Platinum 97 per cent. Rs. 51 per tola.

Platinum 25 per cent. Rs. 15 per tola.

Palladium 100 per cent. Rs. 35 per tola.

Iridium 100 per cent. Rs. 100 per tola.

Osmium 100 per cent. Rs. 60 per tola.

Ruthenium 100 per cent. Rs. 55 per tola.

Rhodium 100 per cent. Rs. 165 per tola.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 1

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 30.

October	£10-3-9.
November	10-2-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct 1

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	28 6 0
Highest	28 7 6
Lowest	27 12 0
Closing	27 14 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	26 14 0
Highest	26 15 0
Lowest	27 12 0
Closing	26 10 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	19 0 0
Highest	19 1 6
Lowest	18 14 0
Closing	18 14 6

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 30.

December	dol 0.63 3/4
May	dol 0.64 5/8.
July	dol 0.64

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

October	62 1/4d.
December	58 1/4d.
March	55 7/8d.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Sept 30

December	sh 5 5 3/4d

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-9-6.
Shipment Jan.-Feb. Rs. 5-12-6.
Shipment March Rs. 5-13.
Kesar Rs. 14-3.
Saraya Rs. 14-3.
Java Spot F. 5.95.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 30.

March	2.02.
May	2.05.
July	2.07.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 1

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2
3 per cent 1963/65	97/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1950/70 Loan	112
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115/12
3 per cent U P Bonds	96
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	105/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1949/55 Loan	115/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	100/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	109
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	115/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	128

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/2, declined to Rs. 97/13, to close steady at Rs. 98/1.

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 1

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/32 to Dec.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 280 nominal
Bank's buying T T 275 1/2 nominal
Bank's buying D D 275 nominal
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,316
Bank's buying T T 1,365
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 3/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 5/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's seiling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.83.37 30th ultimo
Japan London 1/2 1/64 1st instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1st instant
Shanghai London 0/8 3/8 1st instant
Java London 8.88 1/2 1st instant
London Paris 178 3/4 30th ultimo
London Belgium 28.56 30th ultimo
London Switzerland 21.21 30th ultimo
London Berlin 12.04 30th ultimo
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 30th ultimo
London New York 4.82.00 30th ultimo
London Amsterdam 8.89 1/2 30th ultimo
London Italy 91.62 30th ultimo
Gold £7-5-10 29th ultimo
Gold £7-4-1 30th ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 29th ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 30th ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 29th ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 30th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 43 29th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 43 30th ultimo
London discounts 3 months 1 3/4 per cent 29th ultimo
London discounts 3 months 1-1 3/8 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 6 months 2 3/4 per cent 29th ultimo
London discounts 6 months nil 30th ultimo
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 30

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent	92
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103
4 per cent 1948/53	107
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	109 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	43/9

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 30

Broach A/M 1939 opening 152 5/8 highest 152 3/4 lowest 152 1/2 closing 152 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 136 1/4 highest 136 5/8 lowest 136 1/4 closing 136 5/8

Bengal D/J opening 114 3/4 highest 114 3/4 lowest 114 1/2 closing 114 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 14 1/2

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—	
October	101 0 0
December	101 0 0
February	100 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—	
October	112 0 0
December	112 0 0
February	113 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—	
October	153 0 0
December	152 0 0
February	153 0 0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 1

October	201.90—10
December	201.60+20
January	200.90—30
February	201.10
March	202.40+40

Pay in—Oct. 10 Pay out—Oct. 12

Professional Unloading In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL SHARES DECLINE AFTER STEADY OPENING

Sentiment Pessimistic And Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, October 1.

Following a rise of dollars two in U.S. Steel shares, the local market opened steady, slightly above yesterday's closing and straight away declined under steady flow of realising.

It is now freely said on the floor of the Exchange that the Anglo-German Agreement is a symbolic of the desire of British and German peoples never to go to war with one another again. This means slowing down of the armament programmes and once again the supply and demand will shape the course of prices.

This will be a clear signal for normal state and those industries which were thriving under Government support will have to face real facts. The steel industry in due course will have to restore to its own merits. It is too early to form any responsible opinion at present but the market seems pessimistic and it will be advisable to liquidate holdings on strong markets.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,370 and declined to Rs. 1,307-8 when scattered covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 1,312-8. Cotton Mill shares also ruled easy with increased selling. Associated Cement shares were quietly steady. The tone of the market was disappointing.

Tuesday being a public holiday the market will remain entirely closed, it being "Dashera Day."

The recent erratic movement in shares and sharp ups and downs in Government Securities have resulted into heavy losses to some Operators. The benefit is taken by several banks. Thus with less capacity to operate the market is showing weak undertone.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.

100 Ahmd. Advance	395 0
250 BOM. DYEING	842 8
100 CENTURY	267 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	251 0
100 COLABA	148 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn	325 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 6 3
100 Finlay	120 0
100 GOKAK	150 0
1,000 Hindustan	1,700 0
100 Indore	61 0
100 Khatau	115 0
100 KOHINOOR	264 0
250 Laxmi	176 4
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji	139 0
250 Model	47 0
50 MYSORE	100 0
200 NEW GREAT	226 0
100 Oosmanshahi	38 0
100 PHOENIX	226 4
25 Sassoon Silk	76 4
1,000 Sholapur	2925 0
50 SIMPLEX	81 0
100 SWADESHI	209 8
100 Swan	107 8
500 Vishnu	1227 8
1,000 Western	875 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	107 8
25-50 Central	29 12
500 Imperial	1535 0
125-500 Im. Conty.	377 8
50-100 India	140 4
100 Reserve Bank	114 8
5 Unions	5-8-6
CEMENTS.	
100 Associated	111 0
INSURANCE.	
100-500 Empire	711 4
15-100 Jupiter	13 4
20 Mercantile	52 8
15-70 New India	37 12
200 Oriental	3,800 0
15-50 Vulcan	7 1
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ah. Old	X.R. 121 14
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1395 0
10 Ajmer	12 12
10 Amalgmd.	13 0
50 BOM. TRAM	116 8
10 Broach	10 0
100 Karachi	185 0
100 Bombay Suburban	138 12
100 Poona	172 8
100 Surat	161 4
110 TATA HYDRO	146 8
1,000 TATA POWER X.D.	1297 8
RAILWAYS.	
100 Ahmedabad Prantij	937 8
100 C. Province	99 12
100 Dh. Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	99 0
100 Mandra Bhon	100 8
100 Pachora Jamner	97 4
100 Sara Seraigunj	99 0
500 Tapty Valley	717 8
MINING.	
9 Burma Corp	6 6
2sh Indian Copper	2 4
10 Indian Iron and Steel	29 0
16 SHIVRAJPUR	41 0
40 TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,312 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	271 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 ALCOCK	307 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	185 0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	850 0
260 BOMBAY STEAM	217 8
125 B. BURMA	481 0
50 Burma Conty	162 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 6
50 TELEPHONE	84 0 XR
100 I. BLEACHING	126 8
50 I. Invest Trust	42 4
100 I. Radio Defd.	430 0
100 I. Radio Ord.	390 0
100 Port Canning	72 8
30 Premier Cons.	63 8
15 Scindia	18 11
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	35 12
PREFERENCE.	
5½ p.c. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1.525 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	69 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	562 8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107 8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,597 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202 8
7½ Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
7 p.c. Vishnu	717 8
DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	53 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	78 10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 1

Bombay Dyeing (851/4) 862 855 845 845 840 842
Century (277/8) 276 270 271 268 267/8
Central India (253) 255 251 249 251
Kohinoor (268) 268 264
New Great (231) 231 226 227
Simplex (82) 82 80 81
Swadeshi (211) 212 208 209/8
Associated Cement (111) 111/8 110
Tata Hydro (147/8) 147
Tata Power (1365) X D 1320 1300 1297 1300 1295 1300 1297/8
Tram Ord (116/4) 116/8
T Steel Defd (1365) 1370 1355 1345 1330 1320 1327 1307 1320 1312
T Steel Ord (280/8) 281 279 277 274 271 272 271/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (157) 157 156/8 155/8 155/12
Bellapur (183) 189 185
B Steam (218) 218 217/8
B Burma (490) 493 488 489 481

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 30

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	10
Amr Power and Light Com	5 1/2
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	28
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	35
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	47
Columbia Gas and Elec	6 1/2
Northern S Power A	10
Int Tel and Tel	10
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	66
American Tel and Tel	142
Sun Life of Canada	420
Western Union Telg	27 1/2
New York Central	17
Union Pacific	90
Texas Corporation	44
Union Carbide	84
Guaranty Trust	230
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	55
6 per cent Denmark 1942	104
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	93
Cons. Mining Smelting	57
United States Steel	59
Bethlehem Steel	58 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	98
Crucible Steel	34
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	18
United S Smelting	59
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
Chrysler Motors	73
General Motors	47 1/8
General Electric	42 1/8
Consolidated Oil	8
Phillips Pet Oil	40
Socony Oil	13 3/4
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24 1/4
Electric Boat	8
6 per cent Japanese 1954	73
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	103
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	89

Turnover 2 million shares. Trend irregularly upward. Carloadings up 15411 units.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Whea	3,687 cwts.
Linseed	719 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	209 cwts.
Gingellyseed	264 cwts.
Poppyseed	213 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,971 cwts.
Castorseed	490 cwts.
Rice	23 111 cwts.
Myraboliams	528 cwts.
Cottonseed	698 cwts.
Gram	3,518 cwts.
Joowar	433 cwts.
Maize	117 cwts.
Barley	280 cwts.
Bajree	433 cwts.
Indian Sugar	8,222 cwts.

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Regd. No. B. 1066

Regd. No. B. 1065

12 CREAMY SHAVES PER BLADE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1938

Dr. Khare Expelled From Congress

Working Committee Takes Disciplinary Action

Ex-Premier Asked To Resign Membership Of C. P. Assembly

NEW DELHI, October 2.

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE ONCE AGAIN CONSIDERED THE DRAFT OF THE REPLY TO BE SENT TO MR. M. A. JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE AND FINALLY APPROVED IT.

ACTION AGAINST KHARE

The Working Committee also passed a resolution expelling Dr. Khare from the Congress and calling upon him to resign his membership of the C. P. Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Congress.

This decision is being communicated to Dr. Khare.

Behari-Bengali Controversy

THE COMMITTEE WILL MEET FOR A SHORT WHILE TONIGHT AT BIRLA HOUSE TO HEAR DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD'S REPORT ON THE BEHARI-BENGALI CONTROVERSY AND ADJOURN "SINE DIE."

ALL MEMBERS ARE LEAVING EITHER TO-MORROW MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

MAHATMA GANDHI IS LEAVING FOR PESHAWAR TOMORROW EVENING.—A. P.

TEXT OF BOSE'S LETTER TO JINNAH

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

The following is the full text of the letter which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has written to Mr. Jinnah:—

"Your letter of the 2nd August 1938 has been placed before the Working Committee. After due deliberation it has resolved to reply as follows:

Though there are inaccuracies in your letter, no purpose will be served by dwelling on them. The substance of your letter seems to be that the league does not expect the Congress whether implicitly or explicitly to acknowledge its status as the authoritative Muslim organisation of India. If this view is accepted by the League, I am authorised to state that the Working Committee will confer with the Committee that may be appointed by the League to draw up the terms of settlement. The Working Committee will be represented by at least five of its members at the sittings of the Conference.

As the previous correspondence has already been released for publication, I am taking the liberty of issuing this to the press."—A. P.

FAILED TO EXPLAIN HIS CONDUCT

Congress Cabinet On Disciplinary Action Against Khare

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following resolution taking disciplinary action against Dr. Khare:—

"In pursuance of the resolution passed by the A.I.C.C. to take disciplinary action against Dr. Khare the Working Committee before taking any action gave him an opportunity to explain his conduct, but he declined to avail himself of it. The Working Committee disqualifies Dr. Khare from being a Congress member for the next two years from to-day, i.e. till 1|10|1940. This necessarily involves his immediate resignation from all Congress organisations and also from the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly. Accordingly the Working Committee calls upon Dr. Khare to resign from the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly."—A. P.

MR. ABDUL RAZAK KHAN, B.A. proceeded to England on Saturday for higher studies in Economics. He was Ex-Vice President of the Nizam College Union, and winner of H.H. The Prince of Berar's prize, for extempore elocution in English, winner of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung's Silver Jubilee Shield for inter-college extempore elocution competition in Urdu.

Awaiting Expulsion Notice From Congress Cabinet

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

Enquiries here at 10 p.m. tonight show that Dr. Khare has not received the Congress Working Committee's resolution expelling him from the Congress, and calling on him to resign his seat in the C. P. Assembly. Dr. Khare is reluctant to comment on this matter, until he has officially received the Working Committee's decision expelling him from the Congress.—A. P.

PT. MISHRA EXPLAINS

Why He Withdrew Support From Dr. Khare

NAGPUR, October 1.

Five Ministers of Dr. Khare's first Cabinet having so far made statements in the C. P. Assembly over the recent ministerial episode, Pandit D. P. Mishra, who had not till now offered a personal explanation, made a long statement to-day, the last day of the present session, setting out his case. He repudiated Dr. Khare's accusation against him declaring that he never formed groups within the Congress Party on regional and communal basis. In fact, he had stoutly opposed the formation of the Mahakoshal Group within the Congress Parliamentary Party and saw to it that this group was dissolved. Pandit Mishra explained that he withdrew his support from Dr. Khare not on account of regional or racial feelings, but only when he found that Dr. Khare of whom he had expected much, did not fulfil these expectations.

Continuing Pandit Mishra pointed out how unfounded was the accusation that the Congress Working Committee had acted in a highhanded manner and emphatically declared that critics would agree that the Congress High Command adopted a straight and honest course in dealing with the C. P. Ministerial situation.

He agreed that the Congress High Command must enforce discipline strictly in the interests of the Congress organisation and concluded with an appeal to bury the dead past leaving it to history to pass judgment on the episode.—A. P.

No Confidence In Punjab Ministry

"ACCEPT CONGRESS CREED"

Deo's Appeal At Ambala Political Conference

AMBALA, Oct. 1.

A motion of no-confidence in the Punjab Ministry was passed at a largely attended Political Conference held here under the presidentship of Thakur Phool Singh M.L.A.

Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Pearelal and Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, members of the Working Committee who are on a visit to the Punjab attended the conference.

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo speaking in Urdu hoped the present Punjab Ministry would, in the near future, accept the Congress creed and work under its aegis. He deplored the factions in the Punjab and appealed for a united national front.

Doctor Pattabhi drew attention to the needs of 70 per cent. of the population, who lived in villages and detailed the rural programme, which the Congress had in hand.

The Conference terminated amidst shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad."—A.P.

PREPARING FOR ONE-DAY STRIKE

All-Workers' Conference Postponed

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

A meeting of the General Strike Council of Action of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress was held at the Servants of India Society hall on Sunday morning, when a general review of the preparations for the one-day strike was made.

Owing to continuous heavy rain it was decided at the meeting to postpone the All-Workers' Conference which was scheduled to be held at Kamgar Maidan for Sunday night. Lorry and street corner meetings were also abandoned owing to the rains.—United Press.

WHERE GANDHIJI WAS FIRST ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.

Before a large gathering of about ten thousand people President Subhas Chandra Bose laid the foundation stone of the Gandhi Seva Ashram at Palwal, a village in Gurgaon District about 35 miles from Delhi.

It will be recalled that it was at this spot that Gandhiji was arrested in April 1919 while he was coming to Delhi from Ahmedabad after launching non-co-operation. The Ashram is being erected to commemorate that even.—United Press.

Sind Revenue Minister's Tour

KARACHI, Oct. 2.

The Hon'ble Pir Ilahibux, the Revenue Minister, leaves Karachi on October 6 on a fortnight tour of some Upper Sind districts.

The Minister, in a Gazette notification, makes it clear that he will not accept entertainments from any public servant or from any public body, but will gladly attend meetings that may be arranged consistently with his programme. He further says that he will not accept any address involving a cost of more than Rs. 15.

The Minister will do all travelling by car.—United Press.

Ajmer Railway Workers Protest

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Oct. 1.

A huge meeting organised by the Railway workers resolved against the Staff Committee's selection of a delegate to the forthcoming All-India Staff Committee gathering at Ajmer. Workers do not approve of it as they have their own unions and have no confidence in the Staff Committee delegates.

Dry "Cuddapah" Costs Rs. 8 Lakhs To Govt. Annually

But Premier Launches Prohibition Campaign To Better Lot Of Women And Children

CUDDAPAH, October 1.

Prohibition was inaugurated in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts to-day by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras.

Launching the Prohibition campaign at an open air public meeting here Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar observed: "To-day is the 70th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. We are celebrating his birthday in Cuddapah and Chittoor, by closing arrack and toddy shops. This is the best way of celebrating his birthday. Last year, we sent him birthday greetings by closing down toddy and arrack shops in Salem district. This year we are sending him greetings telling him that Cuddapah and Chittoor districts have gone dry. Many more birthdays of Gandhiji may be celebrated in this manner and may he live to see the last district in our presidency go dry."

The Premier accompanied by Messrs. S. Ramanathan, Minister for Public Information and V. I. Munuswami Pillai, Excise Minister and others drove to the maidan and received an enthusiastic welcome.

After prayer, Mr. Munuswami Pillai rising amidst cheers said that it was a happy augury that they had assembled there to inaugurate prohibition that day when they were celebrating the 70th birthday of their great leader throughout this country.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

The Premier in his speech regretted he did not see the face of any old drunkard at that meeting. He found only the faces of people who knew nothing about drink. Had the drink addicts attended the meeting, he (Prime Minister) would have talked to them, understood their difficulties and asked them what they would do to-morrow. They might curse the Government responsible for the introduction of prohibition. They might even pray for the return of the old Government. But the women and children of their families would wonder whether it was true that toddy and arrack shops were closed and that no drink was available in the district or in the neighbouring villages for hundreds of miles away. They would pray to God that the present Government remain for ever. Even if other people abused the present Government, the women would bless them.

LOSS OF RS. 8 LAKHS

Mr. Rajagopalachariar added that the Government would be losing in Cuddapah district eight lakhs of rupees every year as the result of prohibition which they were taking from the families of drunkards. The Government had ordered to-day that there should be no more liquor shops either in Cuddapah or in Chittoor districts without taking into account the loss of revenue.

Concluding, the Premier said that after one year they would realise the benefit of the reform that was introduced to-day. The Premier appealed to them to see that it should not be said that Cuddapah had failed in prohibition.

The party then proceeded to Rayachoti where a similar meeting was held. The Premier explained how people should engage the erstwhile drunkards in the evening hours by arranging games, bajanas and radio programmes, etc.

He concluded 'let us live to enjoy things along with other people. Let us resolve to-day the birthday of Gandhiji to work together for the common good of all, men, women and children. I promise there is a great future before you and your children hereafter will be benefitted.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE DIWAN FOR SIMLA

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 2.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, left for Madras this morning "en route" to Simla in connection with conversations relating to Federation between the Government of India and the representatives of some prominent Indian states.

Mr. G. Parameshwaran Pillai, Federation Special Officer, left for Simla yesterday.—A. P.

PROMOTING TRADE IN REWA

Customs Department Reorganisation

REWA, Oct. 1.

Mr. Gangaprasad Jain wires:—With a view to encourage development of trade and commerce in the Rewa State, His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is pleased to sanction the reorganisation of the State Customs Department on modern lines

Several taxes likely to hamper the internal trade have been abolished. The Customs tariff is thoroughly revised and several articles liable to duty hitherto have been exempted from payment of any duty.

Special facilities are provided for import of raw materials by mills several of which have recently been started in the State The new arrangement would come in force from November 1.

Council Of State By-Election

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday announces that, a vacancy having been caused in the Council of State due to Sir Phiroze Sethna's death, a by-election will be held. Nominations of candidates will be accepted on October 13, scrutiny will be held on October 14, votes by ballot will be received on October 21 and counting of votes will take place on November 22.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

GUNMAN'S BLUFF

INSPECTOR WADE AND GUNMAN'S BLUFF
OFFICIAL BUSINESS! I GOTTA SEE INSPECTOR WADE!
BETTER WAIT HERE THEN - HE'LL BE COMIN' OUT WITH TH' CROWD....
EPSOM
PAY PAVIN
I GUESS WE'D BETTER CALL UP SCOTLAND YARD, DONAVAN — AND SEE IF THERE'S AN ASSIGNMENT FOR US.....
WE WON'T HAVE TO CALL, WADE! THERE'S A MOTORCYCLE COURIER FROM THE YARD NOW!
YOU MEAN COMMISSIONER HASTINGS DIDN'T TELL YOU WHAT HE WANTS US FOR?
NO, INSPECTOR..... HE JUST SAID TO GET YOU AN' DONAVAN TO HIS OFFICE IN A HURRY!
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- AT BREATHTAKING SPEED WADE RACES TOWARD LONDON — TOWARD SCOTLAND YARD AND MYSTERY!.....

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